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emplified by boycotting and moonlighting, been discussed on its own merits, it is very probable that the Conservatives would have been largely supported by the Opposition, on the principle that no cure could be fairly applied while legislation was hampered by such an iniquitous organisation.

Mr. Gladstone's policy is evidently to gain time; and probably, as foreshadowed in the *Fortnightly Review* (in an article on "The Irish Crisis," written, it is confidently asserted, by Mr. Chamberlain himself), he is waiting for something to turn up which may simplify matters. Meanwhile, if he can keep the Irish members tolerably quiet, he will make use of his time by trying to justify to the agricultural voters the return of his party to power.

THE DEPRESSION OF TRADE, and the consequent amount of distress among the working classes, are of perhaps still more serious consequence. The necessity of facing this question has this week been most forcibly brought before us by the riotous proceedings after the meeting in Trafalgar Square. The comfort and content of the masses are surely the most important questions at all times: and there seems no reason why an Imperial

REFORM OF CHURCH PATRO

THE Bishop of Peterborough, in assuming t
Church Reformer, is acting more in harmony wit
tone of public sentiment than when he opposed
ago, in the House of Lords, with all the eloque
he is master, the disestablishment of that effet
relic of the English conquest, the Establi
of Ireland. The bill introduced by him in
for abolishing the selfish and illegal appropria
in parish churches, as to which we said somethi
is, if rumour be correct, likely to be follow
legislative changes initiated by the bishops th
signed to bring the Church of England more i
with what we may call the sentiment of righ
which influences the English people.

Among the reforms which will earliest call for
no doubt the abuses which are connected with t
Church patronage. It will be remembered th
recent occasions the public sales of Church p
the City of London have been interrupted and
sible by the indignant protests of clergymen an
it is the fact of the sale itself, and not that it take
auction mart, that constitutes the real scandal.
about the scandalous nature of the business
agent, about the discredit to religion by the adve
livings to be sold or bought which appear in a co
newspapers. They hold up their hands in pi

Chronicles of Charter House.

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W. J. D. Roper.

CHRONICLES
of
CHARTER HOUSE

BY A

Carthusian.

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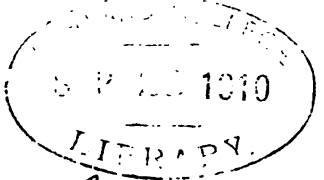

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TO THE

HOSPITAL, COLLEGE, AND SCHOOL

OF

Charter-House,

AND TO THOSE WHO HAVE SHARED HER BENEFITS,

THIS ATTEMPT

TO ELUCIDATE HER ANCIENT ORIGIN

IS DEDICATED,

BY THEIR LATE FELLOW-STUDENT,

THE AUTHOR.

PREFACE.

ALOOF from the mercantile and fashionable world, on the "thirteen acres and one rod of land" which Sir Walter de Manny devoted to the pious purpose of interring the bodies of the dead, stands the Hospital of King James, the bountiful work of one individual, the ever-memorable THOMAS SUTTON.

For a time has this spot, endeared to the recollection of so many, been without a Chronicler, to point out its eventful history to those who are now sharing the benefits of its protection, or to awaken in the breasts of those who have gone forth from its walls, the kindly feelings with which all are apt to contemplate the place where their early years have been spent.

It is true, that able and worthy Antiquaries, in times when archæological pursuits were but rarely followed, inquired into its institution: on their anterior Histories, more especially those of Bearcroft and Herne, this attempt is principally grounded. The Author has, however, laboured diligently to collect whatever could contribute to illustrate the subject, and has been enabled to glean much additional information; still there lies open a wide field of inquiry, which, for his own satisfaction, if not for that of the public, he hopes ere long to explore..

Other authorities to which the Author is indebted, are — Dugdale's "Monasticon" and "History of St. Paul's,"

Stow's "Survey of London," Pennant's "London," Camden's "Britannia," Weever's "Funeral Monuments," Smythe's "Historical Account of Charter-House," "Passio Octodecimo Cartusianorum," Newcourt's "Repertorium," Baker's "Biographica Dramatica," Roper's "Life of Sir Thomas More," Strype's "Annals," "Diurnale Cartusiense," Correspondence in the Library of Trinity College, Cambridge.

The author has to return his sincere acknowledgments to the Master and Officers of Charter-House, for facilitating his researches there; to the Reverend William Whewell, Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, for the assistance he obligingly afforded him in the inspection of the manuscripts in the Library of Trinity College; and to Sir Francis Palgrave, K.H., for the courtesy with which he kindly aided his inquiries.

His thanks are also due to Sir Charles George Young, Garter, and to William Courthope, Esq., Rouge-Croix Pursuivant, for correcting him in his heraldic difficulties.

For much co-operation and assistance he is indebted to the Rev. Edward Johnstone, M.A.; to the Rev. Francis Atwood, M.A.; Rev. George Pearson, M.A.; Henry Stodhart, Esq., F.S.A.; Thomas Edlyne Tomlins, Esq.; and to E. B. Price, Esq., for allowing his sketch of the coffin of SUTTON to be copied for insertion in this work.

The Author would fain hope to disarm the minute criticism of the experienced historian, when he states that he has himself but recently left the walls whose history he thus imperfectly attempts to illustrate.

W. J. D. R.

January 1847.

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CHRONICLES OF CHARTER-HOUSE.

CHAPTER I.

CHARTER-HOUSE AS A MONASTERY.

"Thou, Walter Manny, Cambray's lord,
The bravest man that blind age could afford,
Didst take compassion on the wandering ghosts
Of thy departed friends;
Didst consecrate to th' Lord of Hosts
Thy substance for religious ends."

Old Ballad.

"Mute is the matin-bell, whose early call
Warned the grey fathers from their humble beds;
No midnight taper gleams along the wall,
Or round the sculptured saint its radiance sheds!"

KEATE.

THE Chronicles of Charter-House abound with curious matter. The era of the Reformation is unquestionably the most interesting and important in our history, whether considered with reference to religion or to our civil polity; and the Chronicles of the Carthusian Order throw a clear and vivid light on many passages in that eventful period. To all who have shared the benefits of the Carthusian foundation as it now exists, the history of the Order cannot

but afford a pleasure corresponding to the interest they continue still to take in the admirable seminary where they first learned to approach the "sacred fountains and quaff classic draughts."

It is with feelings such as these that we have taken in hand the task of collecting these few memorials of an establishment alike celebrated as a monastick institution and a publick school. It is hoped, therefore, that even the general student will find, in these characteristick records, sufficient to reward the labour of an attentive perusal.

In the year of our Lord, 1348, a dreadful pestilence raged throughout the greater part of England; the malignant contagion regarded neither age nor sex; the country abounded with lazaretti and infirmaries for those infected with the loathsome malady; the metropolis did not escape. Most rapidly did the calamity disseminate its ravages; hundreds and thousands were swept by its virulence into one common grave. So fatal was this appalling visitation to the citizens of London, that scarcely were survivors left to bury the dead, and many thousands were interred in the open fields.

Ralph Stratford, Bishop of London, shocked at the sepulture of so many without the sacred pale, purchased and consecrated a piece of ground, three acres in extent, called No Man's Land, situate without the walls of London, having the lands of the Abbey of St. Peter at Westminster on one side, and those of St. John of Jerusalem on the other. He there erected a small chapel where masses were

said for the repose of the souls of the dead. This was afterwards designated Pardon Churchyard and Chapel.

The plague raging with redoubled fury, and exercising with merciless severity its baneful powers, Sir Walter de Manny, whose courage and bravery in many an engagement stand recorded on the page of history, was incited to purchase of the brethren of St. Bartholomew's Spital a piece of ground contiguous to Pardon Churchyard, called the Spital Croft, which was consecrated by Bishop Stratford to the same use. These, being afterwards united, were named New Church Hawe. Stowe, in his Survey of London, mentions a stone cross at this cemetery, with the following inscription:

"AN. DOM. M.CCC.XL.IX.

"Regnante magnâ Pestilentiâ consecratum fuit hoc Cœmeterium, in quo et infra septa præsentis Monasterii sepulta fuerunt mortuorum corpora plusquam quinquaginta millia; præter alia multa ab hinc usque ad præsens; quorum animabus propitietur Deus. Amen."

In the year 1361 Michael de Northburgh, Bishop Stratford's successor in the See of London, died, bequeathing the sum of 2,000*l.* for the founding and building of a Monastery of the Carthusian Order at Pardon Churchyard, which he endowed with all his leases, rents, and tenements in perpetuity. He also bequeathed a vessel of silver, enameled, for the host, one for the holy water, and a silver bell, together with all his divinity books. Sir Walter de Manny,

imitating the example of his diocesan, obtained the royal licence to found a Convent of Carthusian Monks,* to be called "The House of the Salutation of the Mother of God," which was finished in the year 1370. This he endowed with the thirteen acres and one rod of land which Bishop Stratford had previously consecrated as a place of burial; and, with the consent of the General of the Order, nominated John Lustote first Prior. Sir Walter's charter of foundation is witnessed by John Hastings, Earl of Pembroke; Humphry de Bohun, Earl of Hereford; Edward Mortimer, Earl of March; and William de Montacute, Earl of Sarum; also by John de Barnes, Lord Mayor; and William de Walworth, and Robert de Gayton, Sheriffs of London.

The Order of Carthusians, to which this Monastery belonged, was founded by Bruno, a priest in the Church of St. Cunibert at Cologne, and Canon of Rheims, in Champagne. Incensed and grieved at the evil practices prevalent in his own city, which it was not in his power to amend, he withdrew from the church with a few followers, desiring seclusion from the world, and a life of retirement. It is related by some of the monkish chroniclers that his determination arose from a strange miracle said to have been wrought in his presence. "One of his dear friends, named Diocre, a man, as far as mortal eye could discern, of a most unblemished life, died, and St. Bruno attended his funeral solemnities; on a sudden, as they were celebrating the ser-

* See Appendix I.

vice of the dead, the corpse began to move and raise itself upon the bier, and was heard, at several distances of time, to utter these words: 'I am arraigned at the bar of God's justice,—My sentence is just now passed,—I am condemned by the just judgment of Christ!'"* Bruno is said to have immediately quitted Paris, where this extraordinary circumstance occurred; taking with him six of the spectators, by name Landvinus, two Stephens, Hugo (their chaplain), and two laymen, Andrew and Garinus, who became his companions in the wilderness. St. Bruno, having arrived at Grenoble with his disciples, communicated his design to the Bishop of the diocese, who freely allowed and assisted them to build a church and small dwelling houses, on a hill in the midst of a vast and almost impenetrable desert, called Chartreuse, which, notwithstanding its dismal situation, was chosen by them for their retreat. The hill is now called B. Maria de Casalibus. Our Saint seems to have shortened his existence by mortifications and penance, for he departed this life in the year 1101, under fifty years of age. He was buried in the church of his convent, and, according to his followers, his tomb soon testified the holiness of his relicks by emitting, from a spring near it, waters of singular efficacy in the cure of many diseases. All the austerities that the most gloomy imagination could devise were practised by these religious zealots. Not content with the rigorous rule of St. Benedict, the founder imposed upon the Order precepts so severe as to be almost in-

* See Appendix II.

tolerable, and a discipline so harsh, that it was long before the female sex could be induced to subject themselves to such repugnant laws. One of their peculiarities was, that they did not live in cells, but each monk had a separate house, in which were two chambers, a closet, refectory, and garden. None went abroad but the Prior and Procurator, on the necessary affairs of the house; they were compelled to fast, at least one day in the week, on bread, water, and salt; they never ate flesh, at the peril of their lives, nor even fish, unless it was given them; they slept on a piece of cork, with a single blanket to cover them; they rose at midnight to sing their matins; and never spoke to one another except on festivals and chapter-days. On holydays they ate together at the common refectory, and were strictly charged to keep their eyes on the meat, their hands upon the table, their attention on the reader, and their hearts fixed upon God. Their laws professed to limit the quantity of land they should possess, in order to prevent the luxury and wealth so prevalent among the other Orders. Their clothing consisted of two hair-cloths, two cowls, two pair of hose, and a cloak, all of the coarsest manufacture, contrived so as almost to disfigure their persons. Their rigorous laws seem to have prevented the increase of their Order, for in the height of their prosperity they could not boast of more than 172 houses, of which five only were of nuns.*

The Order was first introduced into this country by

* See Appendix III.

King Henry II. who, in the year 1180, founded a monastery of this Order at Witham, in Somersetshire, of which Hugh, afterwards Bishop of Lincoln, was the first Prior. The name of this patron saint of Carthusians appears in the calendar for November the 17th. Miracles innumerable are reported to have been wrought at his tomb. And his virtues were not confined to this country; for his statue being placed near the walls of Paris, it almost ruined all the physicians there, by curing the sick persons who passed by it.

The second foundation in this country was at Henton, in Wiltshire, erected at the expense of Ela, Countess of Salisbury, in the year 1240.

The next was founded by Nicholas Cantilupe, at Bella-Valle, in Nottinghamshire, in the year 1343.

The one now under consideration was founded in the year 1371, and is the fourth in chronological order.

The next foundation of this Order was by Michael de la Pole, at Kingston-upon-Hull, anno 1378.

William, Lord Zouch, of Harringworth, in Northamptonshire, founded a monastery of Carthusians about a mile from Coventry, and would have further forwarded its interests, had not death prevented the execution of his purpose. The design was, however, speedily completed by the bounty of divers noble individuals. Richard II., on his return from Scotland in 1385, assumed the honour of being its founder by laying the first stone of the church with his own hands. The remains of this once-famous monastery are now all but demolished. All that is left of

its ancient splendour is one of the monastick walls incorporated with part of the present dwelling-house, built on its site; and one or two doorways (now blocked up), formerly the entrances to the cells of the pious inhabitants.

Thomas Earl of Nottingham, and Marshal of England, founded a monastery of Carthusians at Eppeworth, in the Isle of Axholme, Lincolnshire, and dedicated it to the Visitation of the Mother of God. This was finished about the year 1397.

Thomas de Holland, Duke of Surrey, erected a monastery of this Order at Mount Grace, in Yorkshire, A.D. 1389.

The ninth and last Charter-House erected in this country was founded by Henry V. close to his manor-house at Sheen, near Richmond, Surrey. It was called the House of Jesus of Bethlehem at Sheen.

Previous to the dissolution of monasteries the Charter-House received many noble gifts and benefactions, amongst which was a grant from the executors of Felicia de Thymelby, to John, Prior of the Charter-House, and the convent there, of two hundred and sixty marks of sterling money, in perpetual frank-almoigne, to build a cell, with a competent portion of cloister and garden-ground; and for the endowment of a monk, there to dwell for ever, to pray and celebrate the divine offices for the souls of Thomas Aubrey, and the aforesaid Felicia his wife, and of all the faithful deceased. This indenture bears date on the Feast-day of St. Agatha the Virgin, 1378, the second year of the reign of King Richard II.

Sir William de Beauchamp, Knight, by an indenture, dated the 27th day of September, 1391, granted to "the Prior and Convent of the House of the Salutation of the Mother of God, of the Carthusian Order, near London," three acres of land, with their appurtenances, to hold in free and perpetual frank-almoigne. This is witnessed by John Sandewiche, Richard Sutton, William Bedell, John Philipp, John Lyes, and others.

On the first day of December, in the fifth year of the reign of King Henry V. (1418), Richard Clyderhowe, of the county of Kent, Esquire, from reverence to God and the blessed Virgin Mary, and for the health of his own soul and that of his wife, Alicia, who was buried in the church of the Convent, surrendered to the monastery a lease of lands which he held under them in the city of Rochester, in order that these religious might, in their orisons, remember him, his soul, the soul of his wife, the souls of his relations, children, and all his benefactors, and devoutly recommend them to the mercy of God.

William Rendre, citizen and barber of the city of London, by his indenture, dated on Christmas Day 1429, devised to the Prior and Convent, for the term of eighty years, at the rent of a red rose, to be paid annually on the Feast of the Nativity of St. John Baptist, one acre of land in Conduit-shote field, near Trillemyle brook, in the parish of St. Andrew, Holborne, lying between the pasture-land of the Prior and Convent of Charter-House on the north and west, the pasture of St. Bartholomew's Priory on the

south, and the King's highway leading from Holborne towards Kentish Town on the east.

"John, Bishop of Lincoln, by his deed, dated 10th November 1482, for the honour of St. Hugh, one of his predecessors in that See, and on account of the zeal with which the holy ordinances were observed by the said Convent, released to them an annual pension of forty pieces of gold, issuing out of the churches of Magna-Stockton, Edlesborg, and North-Mymmes, in his diocese, to be appropriated to the Convent as long as he should continue Bishop of Lincoln."

We frequently find the adjoining Priory of St. John of Jerusalem exchanging communications with our Convent. At one time we find them exchanging lands; at another we see the Prior of Charter-House granting a trental of masses, to the end that "the soul of Brother William Hulles, Prior of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, might the sooner be conveyed, with God's providence, into Abraham's bosom." Another instance of the friendly intercourse existing between the two monasteries may be seen in the grant of Sir Thomas Docwra, Prior, in 1514, to Edmund Travers, for services done to that Priory, "as well in parts beyond the see as on this syde the see, the custodye and keepinge of o^{r} chapell, called The Pardon Chapell, setu' and lying without the barrys of St. John Street, towards Iseldon in the countie of Middlesex, and of all the ornamentes and other thyngs belonging to the said chapell; and in lyke wyse shall have the keping of

the chapell yarde of the saide chapell, and all mañe of oblations; and have also yeven unto the said Edmond, frely, w'out any thyng paying, a cotage next adjoyning to the Utter Gate, att the entring into the lane going towarde the said Pardon Chapell, on the north syde of the Utter Gate, wth half of the chamber bielded on the said Utter Gate, and wth an old kitchen covered with tyle, now being at downfalling, and wth a little gardyn thereto adjoyning, bownding upon a little close; and have also granted to the said a gowne clothe of thre yerdes of brode clothe, yerely ayenst Christmas, for a gowne clothe of the yeoman's livery in o^{r} hous of St. John's, and mete and drynk at the yeoman's table there. Provided alway that the said Edmund shall souffer my frary clark of London and Middx. to have a key, as well to the said Utter Gate as of the Inner Gate of the said Pardon Chapell, for none other caus but for this caus only, that he and other o^{r} frary clarks may come to and fro the said chapell-yerde, for to bury in the same chapell-yerde there, as ther seme place convenient, the bodyes of all dede people, by auctorite of the Pope's pvalege, after the usance and custome of our frary, as often as cause shall require in that behalf, during the lyffe of the said Edmond."

The Hospital or Priory of St. John of Jerusalem, at Clerkenwell, was founded by one Jordan Briset, of Wellinghall, in Kent, in the year 1100, exactly 171 years before our Charter-House, which it joined. The original edifice was set fire to and destroyed by Wat Tyler's rebels

in 1381. The new structure was not entirely completed till the year 1504. The only vestige of the monastick building now remaining is St. John's Gate, which formed the grand southern entrance to the Hospital. This ancient portal was not long ago threatened, if not with demolition, certainly disfigurement; which would undoubtedly have taken place, had it not been for the praiseworthy efforts of a few persons, who formed a committee for its reparation. We are happy to say that their exertions have not been unavailing, and the gate will shortly be restored.

About the latter part of the fifteenth century we find our Convent the home of a future Lord Chancellor of England, for we read that Sir Thomas More "gave himself to devotion and prayer in the Charter-House of London, religiously living there without vow about four years."

This house had flourished for nearly three centuries in uninterrupted prosperity, its members retaining a superior character for their close adherence to the discipline of their Order, for the severity of their regulations, and their holiness of life; but even that could not preserve their community from being included in the universal dissolution. The arbitrary Henry determined to secure his own safety by utterly destroying his opponents, the monks. Henry's High Secretary was Thomas Lord Cromwell, who had been recently appointed Vicar-General or Vicegerent; a new office, by which the King's supremacy, or absolute uncontrollable power assumed over the church, was delegated to him. Commissioners were employed by him to visit all

the monasteries in the kingdom, and to draw up an account of the rules, customs, and revenues of each. The principal of these were Bellasyse, Lee, Petre, Gage, Price, Layton, March, Bedyll, and Mitchell; the three last of whom were appointed to examine into the affairs of the Charter-House. They visited it on the 4th of May, 1534, and John Howghton, Prior, and Humfry Midylmore, Procurator, refusing to take the oaths, were committed to the Tower; but, after a month's imprisonment they were set at liberty, and, together with several of their brethren, gave a certificate of conformity, dated the 29th of May, in the same year. Strype tells us that the Convent took the oath with this condition "as far as is lawful."

Now, indeed, was the monastick system roused from the lethargy into which it had fallen. The monks beheld, in silent sorrow, the ominous portents which betokened a fatal blow to the conventual constitution. They were neither discouraged nor dismayed; but resolved strenuously to withstand the royal demands. With this intention, the majority of the brethren of the Charter-House refused to subscribe to the supremacy. They, however, were very familiar with the Confessor to the Brigettine Convent at Sion House, and several communications by letter passed between them and the latter, containing disquisitions against and in favour of conformity. Annexed is one of these epistles, written by two monks of Sion, containing a summary of arguments, advocating compliance.

Father Fewterer's approbation of what is said is expressed in a postscript.

" The Copie of a Lr̃e sent by Father
Fewterer, Geñrall Confessoure of the
Monastery of Syon, and other dyscrete
Brethe̊r ther, to the Brethrē
of the Charter-House of London :

" The Grace and Peace of J̃sus Christe be withe yow. Amen."

" Good Fathers and devoute Brethren, for ȳt we g̃ve that ye be in the troublehouse estate we her of, and for the charitie that is in us towards yow, and charitable requeste made unto us for yow, we thus doo interpryse to send ţres unto you, praying you of charitie to charitably receyve thaim, and applye ȳrs̊elfs with charitie to charitably followe that is charitably ment and purposed unto you: Ye have herde (as we do p̃rceyve) that we have ben in such opynyon as ye yete be, and been in trouble, displeas^{r}, and dainger; therefor, as ye now b: Alacke lerne at sume personnes to resolve yor conscience, and beleve that we and many other of more p^{r}fec̃ion and vertue than we be, and of more depe lernyng, reason, and discrec̃on than we or ye be, have withe charitie, true faithe, and p^{r}fite unitie of Christ's church, resolved o^{r} consciens frome the opynyon that ye yete rest in, and conformed o^{r}selfs to unitie and uniforme decree and ordre of this realme in the cause. Juge not you that either fere of bodely paine, penurye, or bodely death dyde

cause us to ſuche resolučon of conscience; nor that feare of wordely shame or displeas^{r} dyd cause it; nor yete that wordely frendship, fav^{r}, honor, lande, or p^{r}ferment, dyde cause it; for yf ye so juge, trewly the juge of o^{r} and y^{r} harts knowith that ye then judge unjustely. But juge that very deutie informed and ordred charitie dyd alone worke suche resolučons in us; by whiche charitie we were desirous to lerne and knowe yf we shulde depose o^{r} conscience; and soo by that we see and herde by good and catholyke lernyng we founde that well ynough, and of dutie we aught to depose and resolve our conscience, and thus, upon grounde of good lernyng soo we dyde and see matier to absolve all doubts and scruple of conscience; and so, good Fathers, thus as in geñrall wise we open ourselfs unto you, trusting that ye wille juge us welle in o^{r} soo doing, and by us, yea by the great multitude of the holy Fathers and good pēple that be as beforesaide in all v̄tue and lernyng moche beyonde us. Thinke yow that suche resolučons and deposičon of consciens with applicačon of y^{r}selfs to o^{r} Prince's pleasur and his lawes, ordre, and ordinaunce of the realme, to čnforme y^{r}selfs to the hole company of lerned and unlerned, and so for Christes love that no suche be amonge yow that wolde be oute of religion, and so by ypocrysye rest in the opynyons, and sett other in harte soo to reste, that he soo as in glorye goo furth and bring oth̄r wt him to endles miſrie. Marke therfor among you yf any wylful p^{r}son be that wil not obeye the powr that God hathe sette to be obeyed, his prince nor his p̄late, and

m̃rke what he can saye to defende hys opynyons, yf he have lernyng cause hym to shewe it, and yf he wol lerne he may be satisfied by lernyng; yf he wyll not lerne, beware him, as Paul bydde, and yf he alledge his consciens, then muste he shewe upon what sciens as a sciens is grounded, and theř by muste he lerne in what bounde he is by suche consciens, that ys, if his consciens be grounded upon a p̃cepte of God that he may not depose the conscience; yf it be grounded upon a counsaill of Scripture, then he is no more bounde to his consciens but as he is to the obs'vyng of such counsaill, nor leve nor to folowe suche consciens is no more synne then not to obs̃ve and kepe the counsail of Scripture, and withe those lette him lerne that obedience to his prince and p̃late doo bynde hym to doo thaire com̃andement yf it be not exp̃ssley againste the lawe of God, as Doctors and Canons doo teche. And nowe whate the lawe of God wylle in the cause for both parties for th'auctoritie of the Byshop of Rome upon the same, we have moche labored, and founde by the worde and wylle of God, both in the Old and Newe Testament, great trewthes for o^r^ Prince, and for the Byshop of Rome nothing at all. Of whiche o^r^ labors I dyd as for y^r^ comforte deliver to the Reverend Father of Shene certain and div̄se papers, w^t^ matier of Scripture counsailles, canons, and doct̄s to open unto you the clernes in thes matiers in both respects, that is to say, touching both the auctoritie of o^r^ Prince and of the Byshop of Rome. And nowe, by this bringer, my Brother of his grete zele and charitie unto you and your House, doo

sende unto you a booke of suche matiers, rehersing the doubtes that brought many in scruple, and then absolvyng the same, whiche wol satisfye all thaus that wol have lernyng; and what doubte or scrupel elles be amonge ye, yf we have it sent unto us, we wylle diligently in all charitie sende our mynde and lernyng in yt. And for because that nowe ye have sent a question or two, ye shall receyve answere to thaim hērin; and for the first, concernyng o^r^ Prince to be supme hede of the Churche of Englande next and imediately undre God, knowe ye for trewthe, yf Englande be a Churche, or yf any Churche be in Inglande, his Grace is supme as aforesaid of it: Sainte Paule doth byd all the Churche to be obedient to his Grace, quia supior ptus as to the highest power and auctoritie, Sainte Petre doth byd all the Churche to be subvēnte to his Grace as to the most xcellent psonne amonge thaim. And looke you nowe whether the hole Churche of this realme, and the particulare Churches, and the pticular hede of thaim, yey y^r^ hede owre Byshop with all the pticular plats, and all other do not soo take hym, soo use and confesse hym. Bee not ye therfor so styffe in the contrarye, and thoughe it seeme to you that his Grace doth in the spualtie that other Prince dyde not befor, yet the trouthe is that in this doing he doth not breke the Lawe of God, for Doctōs doo grant that the Byshop of Rome may dispence and lycence a layman to be judge in a spirall cause, whiche yf he may, then it is not againste the Lawe of God that o^r^ Prince so doth, as judge, directe spirall causes; for yff it

was againste the Lawe of God, the Byshopp myght not dispence in it. This knowen unto yow, I thinke wol ease yo^{r} consciences moche; but to fortyfe this, the Scripture of th'olde Testament doth shewe of David, Josyas, Josaphat, Ezechias, that were of the most p̄fecte Kings, what ordres and ordinaunc's they sette amonge the p̄ste and the Levytes: and Christe in the New Testament dyd nothing unbrydge the auctoritie nor depresse nor mynishe the power of Kings, but warned his Ap̄les that they shulde not looke for suche dominion nor auctoritie, 'vos ante non sic,' but to be ministers and servants to all personnes; and Anthony doth graunt Kings to be vicarii Chr̃i, and namely Saul and David, and the Scripture grauntethe Saulle the hede of the people, and Churche of God, and manye things herof I have to show you, whiche w^{t} all my herte I wylle do yf yt nede or require; but I pray you in tendre bowelles of o^{r} Lord Jhesus lette it nor nede, but obeye yo^{r} Prince, and yo^{r} p̄late, stande not in this disobedience to the p̄sev̄aunce of p̄illous state of yo^{r} sowles, be not soo uncharitable to all Christ's Church as to make it lose the prayer that may be in yo^{r} devoute house unto the world's ende. Depose not ye the laude and prayse that is institute to be geven to God by thaus that shoulde be in yo^{r} devoute house. Lette not the people lose the good ensample of lyf that is ordeyned to be led in yo^{r} devoute house; for the love of God make conscience of this, and in the other feare not to do w^{t} us after the pleas^{r} of o^{r} Prince and lawe of his realme. But now, as touching the words of the

Counsaill of Basylle, ye take thaim wrong, for thay were written but for that one man Felice, and yete were not soo received for hym but of certain people, and not of all people; and agayn, Adryanus, the Byshop of Rome, last of that name, dothe not allegate that Counsaill, but as suspecte to be of auctoritē. 'De auctoritate illius plures dubitant, et cōiter ei prudens auctoritatē nō tribuit.' Soo that the wordes of that Counsaill be not materiall againste us. Looke the xxxv. Chapter of the Canons of the Apōles, looke the Counsaill of Nicene vi., of Carthage, looke the 99ª Dist. of the Decrees, looke Chrysostom, Jerome, Ambrose, Augustyne, Gregorye, and ye shall see that frome the begynnyng was no suche pontificalite geven to the Byshop of Rome, and soo ye shall wel lerne that it growith not of Lawe and Scripture of God, that suche p̄lacye belongeth unto hym, nor yet of no antique counsaill, nor counsaill received as a counsaill. Therfor dye not for the cause, salve yo^r selfs and yo^r house, lyve long and lyve well to the hono^r of God, welthe by yo^r prayer, and edyfying by yo^r lyfe to the people, submitte y^r selfs to y^r noble Prince, gette his gracious favor by yo^r dutie doing to his Grace, and soo bringe youre selfe oute of trouble and r̃maine to the quiete of yo^r selfs and proufitte of sowles and goddely peace to be in the Realme, for 'facile est vinetis in Chr̃o Jh̃su dn̄o nr̃o.' Pray for us as we doo, have doen, and wylle doo for yow to o^r Lord Jesu, who blesse us alle. Amen.

"Y^r Bedemen,

"John Copyng,

"R. Lache."

" Good Brethr yf I ware in good helth, I wold write my full mynde unto yow, but now I beseche you to be contented with the charitable writings of my lerned and devoute brethr, which ye may suerly folowe withe good conscience.

" p me Johannē Fewterer, Confessorem geñalem."

Whether induced by the arguments contained in this letter, or whether intimidated by the threats of the commissioners, we know not; suffice it to say, the refractory monks on the 6th of June following unanimously subscribed to the succession and supremacy.

The despotick and tyrannical Henry was not to be thwarted in his desires. What he would, that he did most effectually. His chief aim now was to rid himself of his adversaries, the monks. Matters of accusation were speedily found to perplex them. The slightest, nay, even the most contradictory evidence, was looked upon as an uncontrovertible fact. Never was an enquiry instituted as to the truth of an impeachment. Calumnies the most false were invented about the monks; imputations the most slanderous were made against them; the most scandalous stories were related of them. In vain were their asseverations of innocence; in vain their scruples of conscience. The tender-hearted and compassionate monarch soon shewed his enemies the mercy they were to expect at his hands.

The consent of the Carthusians had been obtained; they

had submitted to the royal statutes;—what more was needed?—The King's jealousy was roused;—he suspected the Prior of disaffection. On the 29th of April, 1535, Houghton was arraigned on a charge of speaking too freely of the sovereign's proceedings; and, with two other Carthusian monks, the vicar of Isleworth, and one Reynolds, "a religious, learned, and virtuous father of Sion," indicted on the same count, was condemned to be hanged, drawn, and quartered. He suffered at Tyburn, on the 4th of May following, exactly one year after he was first imprisoned for refusing to acknowledge the King head of the visible Church in England. As they were proceeding from the Tower to execution, Sir Thomas More, who was then confined for a similar offence, chanced to espy them from the window of his dungeon; "he," as one longing in that journey to have accompanied them, said unto his daughter, then standing there beside him, 'Lo, dost thou not see, Megg, that these blessed fathers be now as cheerfully going to their deaths as bridegrooms to their marriage?" Not long after, he followed their steps on his way to the scaffold.

The heads of these unfortunate sufferers were exposed on London Bridge to publick gaze, and the mangled body of Houghton was set over the gate of the Charter-House itself. Did the inflictors of this barbarity think to subdue the spirits of the refractory by these means? Vain delusion! Such savage inhumanity rather served to stimulate their minds to revenge; or, as that was utterly useless,

vehement opposition. The very next month, Humfry Midylmore, Vicar, who had been imprisoned with Houghton the year before, William Exmewe, Procurator, and Sebastian Newdegate, three principal monks of the convent, were on a like charge apprehended, condemned, and executed.

The following letter to the King's High Secretary, from one Fylott, an assistant commissioner, contains much curious information.

[1535.

" My dutye to yo^r goode maistershippe humbly p̃myside.

" Pleaseth hit the same to understande, that with this my rude letter, I have sent to you a paper of suche proportyon of vyttell, and other, as the lay brothers hyre tellyth me of necessite muste be p̤vyde for them; which will not be borne w^th the revenue of the howse, for the yearly revenue of the house is DCXLII*l.* IIII*s.* and the provysion in that p̤portion amontythe to DCLVIII*l.* VI*s.* III*d.* ev̄y q̃rter, and malte XX*d.* in ev̄y q̃rter, and comunely all oth^r vittell rysithe ther^th.

" I lerne her among thes laye broders, that hertofore when all vittel was at a convenyent price, and also when they wear fewer p̤sons in number than thei now be, the proctour hath accompted for Mlī a yere, theyr rent of asyse beyng but as above DCXLII*l.* IIII*s.* Of whiche costen fare, buyldyngs, and other, was then borne of the benevolence and charyte off the cite of London. Nowe, they not regarding this derthe, nether the increase of ther sup̃fluous

nomber, nether yet the decay of the said benevolence and charyte, wold have and hathe that same fare cõtynuall that then was usid, and wold have like plentye of brede, and ale and fyshe, gevyn to strangers, in the butterye, and at the butterye door, and as large distributions of bread and ale, to all ther s̃vants, and to vagabunds at the gate, as was then uside, which canot be. Wherfor under the favour of yo^{r} w̃shipe hit semythe to be moche necessary to mynche eyther the nomber or deyntye fare, and also, the sup̃fluus gift of brede and ale.

" These Charter-howse Monks wold be callyd solytary, but to the cloyster dõ ther be xxiiii keys, in the hands of xxiiii p̣sons, and hit is lyk many letters unp̣fytable, tales and tydings and sũtyme p̃use to cell comythe and goyth by reason thereof. Also to the buttrey dore ther be xxii sundrye keys, in xxii men's hands, wherin symythe to be small husbandrye.

" Now is the tyme of the yere when p̣vysion was wont to be made of lynge, haberdens, and of other salt store, and also of ther wynter vesturys to ther bodyes, and to ther beddis, and for fuell to ther cellys; wherein I tarye tyll I may knowe yo^{r} w̃shippis pleasure therin. I think, under correctyon of yo^{r} w̃shippe, that hit were very necessary to remove the ii lay broders from the buttery, and sett ii tempall persons ther in that rome, and lykwyse yn the kychine, ffor in those ii offyces lye waste of the howse.

" In the beginnynge of August last paste, my Lorde of Canterburye sent for ii Monks her, Rochester and Raw-

lins; his Lordship sent Rochester home agayne, but he kepethe Rawlins styll with him, and I understand he hathe changed his habytt to seculer priests clothing, and eateth fleshe. I knowe that sume of them, and I think that dyvse moo of them wold be glad to be lycencyde to the same. Oon lay brother, Apostata, (late of the Isle of Axholm, as he said,) being sycke in the grete sycknes, was secretlye, without my knowledge, receyved her into the cloyster, wher he died with^{in} iiii dayes; oon of the lay brothers kept him in his sickness, and is now sick in the same great sicknes. Goddis wyll be p̃formyde.

"Wher the Lord Rede, late Chef Justyce of the Coñon Place, hath her found a chantrye of viii*l.* yerly, for term of xxx years; his Chaplen dyed the first day of September, and there is yet xiii yeres to cum.

"Maister John Maidwell, coñenly callyd the Scottyshe Frere, hath bin her, with Dr. John Rochester, Will. Marshalle and others then being p̃sent, and hath exhortyd him to the best; but they could fynde no good towardness in him; but after an howers cõcacyon they lefte him as they founde him. Thaw I entretyd Rochester, and iiii or v of the Monks, to be cõtentyd to hyr hym p̃che oon Smon among them oon day that weeke, where^{wth} they were than contentyd; but on the next day, when they had spokyn wth ther other broders, they sent me worde that I shulde not bryng him among them, for if I so did, they wold not hire him; bycause they harde tell of hym that he p̃chide agaynst the honoryng of images and of saynts, and that he

was a blasphemer of saynctis; and I said that I m̃vayled moche of them, for ther can be no gretter heresie in any man (specially in a religius man) than to say, that he cannot p̃che the worde of God, nether will not hive hit p̃ched; and they say that they will reade ther Doctors, and go no farder; and I tellyd them, that suche doctoures hath made some of ther companye to be strong traytours, and traytorusely to suffer death.

" Now Sr̃, standing the case in the p̃miss as I have now wryttyne, I dare do nothing tyll I know sũwhatt of yõr w̃shipis pleasr̃, for I have lernyde of my Felowe John Whalley that yõr pleasure is that I shulde breke noone old ordir of the Howse, but yõr comandement onys knowyne, I trust to endevor my self to folowe and accomplyshe hit w^t^ such diligence and discrec̃on as I am able, and as God will give me grace, and as I thinke to aunswer to yõr w̃shipe yn dred of yõr displeasure as know^t^ God who eñhedde you from henceforth forwards as he hath don hiderto yn his holye Spiryte, to the cõforte off õr mooste c̃sten and mooste catholike p̃nce the Kynges Highnes and of all his noblemẽ and all other his true s̃bjectes. At the Charter-house, nexte London, the 5 day of September.

" Yo^r^ h̃mble s̃vant,

" Jasp. Fylott."

" Sur, I have sowyde to the Byll of p̣porc̃ons, a parchment contayning of the names of the whole howshold of the Charter-house, and by cause m̃vell upon the order of

that Byll. In the first lyne is set byfore evy mans name that hath cõfessed hymself to be the Kyng's trew man, ther is set a (G) for good, and before the other a (B) for badde.

" In the secũde lyne ys sett the letter that standyth upon his cell dore.

" The thyrde lyne is the nũber of the persons."

" To the Ryght Honorable my Master, Hygh Secretarie
to the Kyng's Hyghness."

Together with this letter, Master Fylott sent Cromwell a table of instructions concerning the Convent. The following are extracts from them :—

" Instructyons to my Maister, the Kynges Hygh Secretarie for the Charter-house, by London, the seconde day of October, the xxvii Yere of the Reygne of King Henry the Eyghte.

" Iff hit be the Kynges pleasure and yõrs, that this Charter-House shall stande w^t^owt a P^r^or as hit nowe dothe, hit semythe that saving y're maistershipys correcõn to be very necessarie to minyshe the nũber of the cloyster Mũkes and also of the Lay brothers, at the least by so many as hath not ne will not confesse the Kynge to be theyre supme hedde under God here in erthe, and y^t^ will not reñnce all jurysdicton of y^e^ Bishope of Rome, and of all his laws that be contrarye to the good laws of this realme."

Fylott then proceeds to state how necessary it is that the monks should sit daily in the Refectory, four of them to a

mess, since by these means, " that meate y^t^ now s̃vith xii p̃sons will s̃ve thay xx p̃sons honestlye." " Also if any of y^e^ cloyster M^n^kes luste to eate fleshe, yt were pitie to cõstrayne hym to eat fishe, for such cõstrayned abstinence shall nev^r^ be merytorious.

" Hit ys no greete m̃vayle, thogh many of these m̃nkes have heretofore offendid God and the Kyng by theyre fowle errowrs, for I have fownde in the p^r^o̊r and proctours cells, iii or iiii sondrye p̃ntyde books from beyande the see of as fowle errors and heresyes as may be, and not one or ii. books be new p̃ntyd alone, but hundreds of them; wherefore, by yo̊r maistershypes favour, hit semythe to be more necessarye that these cells be better serchide, for I can p̃ceve fewe of them but they have great pleasure in reding of such erronyus doctowrs, and lyttyl or none in reding of the Newe Testament, or in other good booke.

" Also Master Bedyll, and our Doctour Crome, in this vacac̃on tyme, called Rochester and Fox before them, and gave them m̃vellus good exhortac̃ons by the space of an howre and more; but hit p̃vaylyde nothing, but they lefte those ii froward monks as erroneous as they found them, wherein was myche lacke of grace.

" Also Will̃m Marshall gave latlye to be distrybutyde amongste all owr m̃nkes xxiiii Englysh books namyd the Defence of Peace; many of them recevide those books, and sayd if theyre p̃sydent wold com̃and them or licence them to reade them, they wold so do, or else not. The iiid. day folowing, all they, save one, sent home theyre books

agayne to me, saying that theyre p̃sydent hadd coñandyd them so to do; yet at more leasure, John Rochester was so fayre entretyde to rede one of them, that he toke y^e^ boke and kept hit iiii or v days, and than burnyde hym, which ys good matter to lay to them at the tyme whan yõr pleasure to visytte them."

Here a few observations follow, in which Master Fylott omits not to hint the expediency of diminishing the number both of the monks and lay brethren. He concludes by remarking, " Yõr Maistershipe plesure and coñandemente knoweys all these matters may be reformyde wellenowge, and in short space."

" Memorand: Maister Maydwell, otherwise called the Scotyshe Freer, hath at myn instance layne iii nyhtes in the Charter-house, to examyne certayn books wiche I thinke to be moche erronyus. I beseche yõr m̃shipe that I may knowe yõr m̃ships pleasur whether he shall tary her any lõger or nay: the man is very honest, but he hath no money to paye."

The monks had not much rest after this. Early in the year 1536 the Parliament passed an act for dissolving all the monasteries whose revenues did not exceed 200*l.* a year. By this act upwards of three hundred houses were suppressed. The members of those who readily surrendered received a small annual pension for life. A few of these lesser houses obtained the King's permission to continue for some time longer; amongst which was the

Chartreuse at Kingston-upon-Hull. The royal aggressions were universally regarded with grief and discontent. Rebellions and insurrections were breaking out in every quarter, which were by no means easily put down. One particularly, in Yorkshire, called "The Pilgrimage of Grace," was very formidable, and quelled with no little difficulty.

By another act, Henry's obsequious and flexible Parliament granted to him all the lands of the monasteries that had surrendered; and a third, passed in 1537, declared every person guilty of treason who possessed any office, ecclesiastical or civil, and refused to renounce the Pope by oath, and to acknowledge the King Supreme Head on earth of the Church of England. The monks of the Charter-House were required to comply with this statute, but few could be prevailed upon to do so. Two of the most resolute and stubborn, Maurice Chauncey and John Fox, were taken to the monastery at Beauvale, in the hope that there they would be induced to submit. The visitors of that Convent, finding all their attempts at persuasion abortive, sent them with the following letter to Father Copynger, who had succeeded Father Fewterer in the office of Confessor-General to the Order.

[1537.

"To the good and religiose Father Mayster Copynger, Geñall Confessor at Syon.

"Father Confessor in ŏr Savyr, Jĥu be yor salvaĉon. We have send to yowe or Brethren Foxe and Chauncey, to

whome we beseche yow to showe yo^{r} charitie, as yow have done to dy^{v}se other of o^{r} brethren before this. They be very scrupulose in the mater concernyng the Bishop of Rome, but they be not obstinate. We trust you shall finde them reasonable and tractable, for they be myche desirouse to have y^{e} counsell and to speke w^{t} yowe facie ad faciē. Yche of them hathe a boke wherein be such authorites as they do leane unto. We p̃ye yowe here all that they will propose, and therto make suche answers as yo^{r} learning and wisdome shall move yowe. We were purposyd to have resonyd w^{t} them in e^{v}y poynt cõtenyd in ther boks; but ther desirs was so myche to speke w^{t} yowe, and to be removed from the house wher they were, that we thoght it goode to condiscende to ther request, and not to spend so long tyme w^{t} them, for we had myche business wit certen others, as they can tell yowe. Therefore, good Father, for the love that yowe have to Godds hono^{r} and the Kyng's, to the welth of ther sowles and to the honestye of o^{r} religion, helpe to remove ther scruples, as o^{r} trust is that you will. We p̃y you recom̃end us to our goode mother Lady Abbesse, desyring her goode will and fortherance herein, and we shall se that suche cost as they shall put y^{e} house to, shall be recõpensyd by the grace of J̃hu, who augment hys grace in yowe. From the Charterhouse of Bewvall, the last day of Aug^{t}, your lovyng bretheren in God,

" Henry March, } Visitors of that Order assigned
" John Mitchell, } by the Kyng's grace."

These two contumacious brethren were, however, at last induced to comply. Though no law had been made to enforce such a surrender, many of the greater monasteries gradually yielded. The fate of the abbats of Reading, Glastonbury, and Colchester was a sad warning to the disobedient. The abbeys of Westminster, Waltham, and St. Alban, had already surrendered. The Charter-House might expect the same concession to be required of them. On the 10th of May 1537, the new prior, William Trafford, was called upon to take the oaths of renunciation and supremacy. The commissioners seem to have been rather distrustful of the honesty of the monks, since they called upon this convent to take the oaths three times within a few years. Their suspicions were not groundless; of ten monks, who had subscribed in the year 1535, nine now absolutely refused, and the commissioners, finding all arguments unavailing, had them committed to prison, where they might profit by solitary meditation.

Thus was the way paved for the dissolution of this monastery. On the 10th June following, the deed of surrender was drawn up, and Prior Trafford and his brethren voluntarily resigned their monastic offices.

They had hitherto lived in the retired seclusion of the cloister, where, undisturbed, they could offer up their devout petitions; they had sown the seed of the Gospel which had been returned to them with increase an hundredfold; they had hitherto been employed in paying their

venerations to the relicks of departed saints, forgetting not to implore everlasting happiness for the souls of their friends, andthe pious benefactors of their Order; invoking their Patron Saint, the holy Bruno. Their thoughts were beguiled from the affairs of the world; pondering in their lone aisles, they dwelt where

> "Sounds of earth could ne'er intrude
> To break upon the solitude."

Such had been their life; were they about to change for the better? No more were they to hear at silent eve the soft sounds of the vesper bell; no more was the incense to rise from their gilded censers, spreading its sweet perfume through the choir of their church, and dispersing aloft its odorous mists, through which might be dimly traced the gorgeous brilliancy of the eastern window. Penances and fasts, vows and pilgrimages, were now to be forsaken. Unknown and unprotected they were cast upon the wide world with no more allowance than a new gown, and a trifling pension. The voice of prayer, which, fervently breathed forth from holy lips, had daily ascended from their habitations, was now to cease for ever. Their relicks, their sacred utensils, were to be destroyed; their lands confiscated; their revenues to revert to the crown. And this for the selfish gratification of a rapacious, ungodly, sacrilegious monarch, a perfect Mammonist. For the satisfaction of his covetous underlings he scrupled not to violate the holiest spots. Little did he regard the solemn imprecations recorded by the pious founders against those

who should thwart their intentions. Truly these were troublous times.

The monks who consented to the surrender were the following:

WILLIAM TRAFFORD, Prior.	JOHN BURDEYN.
EDMUND STERNE, Vicar.	JOHN FOXE.
WILLIAM WAYTE, Procurator.	WILLIAM BROOKE.
	BARTHOLOMEW BURGOYNE.
THOMAS BARMYNGHAM.	JOHN THOMSON.
JOHN ENYS.	JOHN BULLEYN.
RICHARD TRUGOSE.	OLIVER BATMANSON.
THOMAS BAKER.	JOHN NICOLSON.
EDWARD DIGBYE.	MAURICE CHANNEY.

An annual pension of *20l.* to the Prior, and *5l.* each to the rest of the monks, was assigned as some compensation.

In the mean time the ten monks, who had been conveyed to Newgate, were treated with the utmost barbarity; they were chained in an unwholesome and filthy dungeon, and their persecutor, having starved them to death, had the impudence to say in a letter to Thomas Cromwell, that they were dispatched by the hand of God.

Here follows this hypocritical statement, from the pen of one we have had occasion to mention before, Bedyll, Archdeacon of Cornwall.

"My very good Lord,

"After my most hearty commendations, it shall please your Lordship to understand, that the Monks of the

Charter-House here at London, which were committed to Newgate for their traitorous behaviour, long time continued against the King's Grace, be almost dispatched by the hand of God, as it may appear to you by this bill inclosed. Whereof (considering their behaviour and the hole matter) I am not sorry; but would that all such as love not the King's Highness and his worldly honour, were in like case.

"My lord (as you may) I desire you in the way of charitye, and none otherwise, to be good Lord to the Prior of the said Charter-House, which is as honest a man as is in that habit (or else I am much deceived), and is one which never offended the King's Grace by disobedience of his laws, but hath laboured very sore continually for the reformation of his brethren, and now at the last, at my exhortation and instigation, constantly moved and finally persuaded his brethren to surrender their house, lands, and goods into the King's hands, and to trust only to his mercy and grace. I beseech you, my good Lord, that the said Prior may be so intreated by your help, that he be not sorry, and repent that he hath fered and followed your sore words, and my gentle exhortations made unto him to surrender his said house, and think that he might have kept the same, if your Lordship and I had not led him to the said surrender. But surely (I believe) that I know the man so well, that howsoever he be ordered, he would be contented without grudge.

"He is a man of such charitye, that I have not seen the

like. As touching the house of the Charter-House, I pray God, if it shall please the King to alter it, that it may be turned into a better use (seeing it is in the face of the world), and much communication would run thereof throughout this realm, for London is the common country of all England, from which is derived to all parts of this realm all good and ill currents here.

"By your Lordship's, at
"Commandment,
"THOMAS BEDYLL."

"From London, the 14th day of Jun."

There be departed;
Brother William Greenwood,
Dominus John Davy,
Brother Robert Salt,
Brother Walter Person,
Dominus Thomas Greene,
There be even at the point of death;
Brother Thomas Scriven,
Brother Thomas Reeding,
There were sick;
Dominus Thomas Johnson,
Brother William Horne,
There be one hole,
Dominus ——— Berl."

Of these ten miserable wretches one only survived, William Horne, who after languishing in prison for the

space of four years, was at last executed on the 4th day of November, 1541.

According to Dugdale, the annual revenues of this House amounted, at the dissolution to 642*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.*, whilst the united revenues of the nine Houses of Carthusians in England were valued at 2947*l.* 15*s.* 4¼*d.*

Before the final departure of the Convent from London, sundry miracles are said to have been wrought, and revelations to have been made, urging them to abide in the faith, and to bear witness of the truth of the Christian religion at the expense of their life. Unearthly lights were seen shining on their church; at the burial of one of their saints, when all things appeared mournful and solemn, a sudden flash of heavenly flame kindled all the lamps of their church, which were only lighted on great days; and a deceased father of the Convent twice visited a living monk who had attended him in his last illness. The narrative is given in the following letter, written by the favoured monk.

1537.] [Crimina.

"V^t^, y^t^ I John Darley, monke of y^e^ Charthouse, besyde London, had in my tyme licence to pray w^t^ a Father of o^r^ religion, named Father Raby, a very old man, in so moch when he fell seke, and lay upon hys deth bed, and aft^r^ y^e^ tyme he was unctede, and had recevyd all y^e^ sacramens of the church, in y^e^ p̃sens of all y^e^ C̃ovent, and when all they war departed, I sayde unto hym, good Father

Raby, yff y^e^ ded may come to y^e^ qwyke, I beseech yow to c̃m to me,—and he said yea, and mediately he dyed y^e^ same nyght, wich was in y^e^ clensyng days last past, Añ̃o xv. xxxiiii., an sens that I nev^r^ ded thynke upon hym to Saynt Jhon y^e^ Baptist last past.

" Iẗm, y^e^ same day at v of y^e^ cloke at afl̃none, I beying in contemplac̃on in o^r^ entre in o^r^ sell, sodanly he appered unto me in a Monks habit, and said to me, why do ye not folow o^r^ Father?—and I said, wherfor?—he sayd, for he is iñter in hevyn next unto angells;—and I said, wher be all o^r^ other fathers which died as well?—he answer and said, yey be well but not so well as he;—and y^w^ I said to hym, Father, how do yõ?—and he answerd and said, well enought,—and I said, Father, shall I pray for yo^w^?—and he said, I am well enought, but prayer both frõ yo^w^ and other doith good—and so sodanly vanyshed away.

" Iẗm, upon Saturday next aft: at v. of the clocke in y^e^ mornyng, in y^e^ same place, in o^r^ entre, he appered to me agayn, w^t^ a large whyte berd, and a whyte staf in his hands, lyftynge it up, wherupon I was affrayed, and than lenynge upon hys staff sayd to me, I am sorry y^t^ I lyved not to I had ben a marter,—and I said, I thinke y^t^ he as well as ye was a m̃ter,—and he sayd, nay; Fox, my lord of Rochester, and o^r^ Father, was next unto angells in hevyn,—and than I said, Father, what eles?—and than he answerd and sayd, the angells of pease did lamment and murne w^t^owt mesur,—and so vanyshed away.

"Written by me, John Darley, Monk of ye Carthows, ye XXVII day off June, ye yere of o^r^ Lord God afforsaid."

The small remnant of the Order now departed from England to Bruges, where they were no longer subject to the persecution of their despotick King, and could, undisturbed, exercise their pious devotions. They were once more permitted to enjoy

> "God's bounteous gifts, so largely given,
> That raise the grateful soul to heaven
> In holiest harmony;"

once more to smell the "fragrant breath" of

> "The golden censers toss'd with graceful hand;"

once more to chant with fervent zeal the "Iste confessor" on the anniversary of their founder, the patriarch Bruno. Here they continued in peace during the remainder of the reign of the capricious Henry, and that of Edward, his son. But Mary, at the instigation, it is said, of Philip, her husband, invited them to return. They willingly complied with the request, and were formally reinstated by letters patent in their house of Shene, near Richmond, by mandate of Cardinal Archbishop Pole, in the year 1555. But even here they were not destined to remain long unmolested, for in the second year of the succeeding reign they were ejected thence; but the clemency of Elizabeth extended so far as to grant them the royal passport through her kingdom of England.

But the haughty Princess and her dominions were soon lost sight of. They directed their course to Nieuport, in Belgium, where, with twelve professed, and three lay brethren,—a number far less than the full complement required,—they finally settled. There they abode, in the enjoyment of every monastick privilege, until the suppression of religious orders in that country by the Emperor Joseph II., in 1783. In the library of their Monastery at Nieuport there was a most beautifully illuminated Bible, on vellum, which was a present to the Monastery of Shene by its founder, Henry V. This, amongst other treasures, was conveyed to the Tuileries, where it still remains.

The Carthusian Order has at divers periods produced many distinguished literary men, amongst whom the following are the most celebrated.

Theobald English; flourished at the beginning of the fourteenth century, and wrote a work, entitled, "Of the Progress of the Holy Fathers," containing an account of the lives of all the holy men from the Creation to his time.

Dr. Adam, lived about the year 1340. This eminent scholar wrote several works, all of which are now in the Bodleian Library. They are as follows:—"The Ladder to ascend to Heaven;" "Of receiving the Holy Eucharist;" "Of suffering Tribulation;" and "The Life of St. Hugh, Bishop of Lincoln."

John Olvey, the author of "Solitary Meditations," and "Miracles of the Blessed Virgin Mary," flourished A.D. 1350.

Oswald, created in 1450, by James I. of Scotland, first Prior of the Monastery of Perth.

Rock, a native of London, who, having entered our Monastery, displayed such extraordinary talent, that upon the first vacancy he was elected Prior. He died in the year 1470, and left in writing "Dialogues, Epigrams, and Poems."

John Perceval, Prior of the Monastery at Paris, A.D. 1500.

Thomas Spencer, the learned author of "Commentaries on St. Paul's Epistles," flourished in the year 1529.

John Batmanson, or Batmore, Prior of the Charter-House at London in the 16th century. He was some time a student at Oxford; but it does not appear that he took any degree at that University. He was intimately acquainted with Edward Lee, Archbishop of York, at whose request he wrote against Erasmus and Luther. He died in the year 1531, and was buried in the chapel belonging to the Charter-House. Bale represents him as proud, arrogant, and fond of wrangling; and says that Erasmus, in one of his letters to the Bishop of Winchester, styles him an ignorant fellow, and vain-glorious even to madness. Pits, on the contrary, commends his genius, learning, piety, and zeal; his acquaintance with the Scriptures, and his highly exemplary life. His works are, 1. "Animadversiones in Annotationes Erasmi in Novum Testamentum;" 2. "A Treatise against some of Luther's Works;" both which he afterwards retracted. 3. "Commentaria in

Proverbia Salomonis." 4. "In Cantica Canticorum." 5. "De unica Magdalena." 6. "Institutiones Noviciorum." 7. "De contemptu mundi." 8. "De Christo duodenni," a homily on Luke ii. 42. 9. "On the words 'Missus est,'" &c.

John Houghton, born of respectable parents in the county of Essex, was brought up in the University of Cambridge, where he was elected. At the age of twenty-eight he entered the Charter-House, and the same year was chosen Sacristan to the Monastery, and five years after Procurator. At the decease of his predecessor, Batmore, he was made Prior, and two years after Visitor-General of the Order in England. So great was his humility and meekness, that if any one perchance called him by the title of Lord, or addressed him with any pompous diction, he immediately rebuked him, saying, "Non licet pauperi monacho Cartusiano dilatare fimbrias, aut vocari ab hominibus Rabbi." He departed this life on the 4th of May, 1535. His miserable death has been recorded elsewhere.

Maurice Channey, or Chauncey, one of those who consented to the surrender of the Monastery. In one of his own works we find the following; "Et sic demum in verba Regis juravimus, sub conditione tamen, quatenus licitum esset, Anno Domini M.D.XXXIV., die vicesimo quarto Maii, Prioratus patris nostri anno quarto." He was elected Prior of the Monastery at Bruges; and on his return to England, in the year 1555, was made the Queen's Confessor. He

died at Paris, July 12th, 1581, and left in writing, "An History of the Emigration of the Carthusians," published at Mentz, and "Passio octodecim Cartusianorum."

Priors of Charter-House.

John Lustote, A.D. 1378. He occurs again 1415.

John occurs in 1444.

Richard Boston in 1472.

Richard Roche in 1491.

William Tynbygh was made Prior in 1499. He died in 1529.

John Houghton succeeded in 1530.

William Trafford, the last Prior.

The common seal of this Priory attached to the acknowledgment of supremacy in the Chapter-House, Westminster, A.D. 1534, has for its subject the Salutation of the Virgin Mary, under which is the letter M. crowned; and for its legend Domus. Mris. Dei. Cartus. Londonien'.

The buildings of the Convent seem to have supplied the place, in their persecutor's eyes, of the fugitive monks, for after the dissolution they were utterly destroyed. Amidst the havoc that ensued not even the Priory Church escaped, for all that now remains of that building is part of the south wall of the nave, incorporated with the present Chapel.

Stowe informs us that in 1434 there were in it the monuments of Sir Walter de Manny, and Margaret his

wife, daughter and heiress of Thomas Brotherton, Earl of Suffolk, and widow of Lord Segrave; those of Sir William Manny, Knight, and Philip Morgan, LL.D., Bishop of Ely; those of Marmaduke Lumley, Sir Lawrence Bromley, Knight, and Sir John Hederset; Dame Jane Borough; John Dore; Sir Want Water, Knight; Robert Olney, Esquire; Katherine, daughter of Sir William Babington, Knight; Blanch, daughter of Hugh Waterton; Katherine, wife of John at Pool, daughter and heir of Richard Lucie; William Rawlin; Sir John Lewtherne, and Dame Margaret, his wife, daughter of John Key; John Peak, and William Bacon, Esquires; and Sir Thomas Thwaites, Knight; and in the cloisters, those of Sir Bartholomew Rede, Knight, and Sir John Popham.

Whatever may have been the benefits ultimately resulting from the dissolution of monasteries, it is impossible to contemplate the measure without lamenting the wreck of literature, of science, of hospitality, and of splendour, which it involved. Doubtless the persons who inhabited these religious houses had in many instances sadly forgotten the purposes for which they were instituted, and had made them refuges of laziness and vice; yet the manner in which their dissolution was effected, is a blot on the page of British history, unjust, cruel, and revengeful.

A CARTHUSIAN MONK.

CHAPTER II.

HOWARD HOUSE AND THE HOSPITAL.

"Sutton, the best of givers, whose large mind
By no red-letter'd model was confined,
He has erected in the highest sphere
The largest and the noblest mansion.——"

Old Ballad.

"Quis desiderio sit pudor aut modus
Tam cari capitis."

HORACE, lib. i. ode 24.

WE have hitherto traced the monastick career of the Charter-House, London, in all its misfortunes and vicissitudes; we have seen the Order, when the Roman Church was in her glory, faithful ministers of their religion, and, under her predominating influence, exhibiting that active piety so popular in their day, but, alas! too rarely met with in our own. The piety of our forefathers is still visible in their numerous charitable foundations, devoted for the most part to the service of God, or of the Church. It is to be feared, however, that, through an erroneous interpretation of Scripture, their charitable foundations were coupled with a false belief, for they were invariably accompanied with an earnest petition that they who were

benefited by the pious act, would pray for the souls of their benefactors.

"Drink . weary . Pilgrim . drink . and . pray .
For . the . kind . soul . of . Sybil . Grey .
Who . built . this . cross . and . well ."

We have also cast a retrospective glance over their movements, when smarting under the persecution of the tyrannical Henry; unappalled and undaunted by oppression, they chose rather to suffer martyrdom and submit to an ignominious death, than renounce the faith of their fathers. We have tracked their houseless wanderings through England as well as Belgium; we have accompanied them to Bruges and to Nieuport, and we have followed them back to Shene. We have reviewed the lives of their saints and holy men. We have examined their laws and constitutions; and we have found them by no means unworthy of the inquiries we have made. The monuments of papal piety, together with the remembrance of papal superstition, were now wholly obliterated. As a proof of this we can cite no better example than the Charter-House. The site of the Monastery had been granted to John Brydges, Yeoman, and Thomas Hale, Groom of the King's hales and tents, as a reward for their safe keeping of his tents and pavilions deposited there. They retained the property for three years, when they surrendered the grant in exchange for an annual pension of 10*l*. The King immediately presented the estate, with all its appurtenances, to Sir Thomas Audley, Speaker of the

House of Commons, from whom it passed to Sir Edward North. This gentleman was born about the year 1496, and brought up to the profession of the law, in which he made so rapid a progress that he was elected one of the counsel for the city of London. In 1536 he was appointed joint clerk of the Parliament, and six years after became one of the King's serjeants-at-law. He was afterwards knighted, and returned to Parliament as representative of the county of Cambridge. We next find Sir Edward a privy councillor and in high favour with the King. But even he was not free from Henry's suspicion and distrust, as the following anecdote will show. One morning a messenger from the King arrived at the Charter-House, commanding the immediate presence of Sir Edward at court. One of his servants, a groom of the bedchamber, who delivered the message, observed his master to tremble. Sir Edward made haste to the palace, taking with him this said servant, and was admitted to the King's presence. Henry, who was walking with great earnestness, regarded him with an angry look, which Sir Edward received with a very still and sober carriage. At last the King broke out in these words: "We are informed you have cheated us of certain lands in Middlesex." Receiving a humble negation from Sir Edward, he replied, "How was it, then; did we give those lands to you?" To which Sir Edward responded, "Yes, sir; your Majesty was pleased so to do." The King, after some little pause, put on a milder countenance, and calling him to a

cupboard, conferred privately with him for a long time; whereby the servant saw the King could not spare his master's service yet. From this period Sir Edward advanced still higher in the estimation of the King, and, at his death, received a legacy of 300*l.*, besides being included in the sixteen guardians appointed during the minority of his son Edward VI. He was compelled to acknowledge Lady Jane Grey's right to the throne; but subsequently changed his opinions, and was one of the first to proclaim the Princess Mary Queen. For his flexibility he was soon after re-elected to the Privy Council, and elevated to the peerage, 17th February, 1554, being then summoned to Parliament by the title of Baron North, of Kirtling, in the county of Cambridge.

On a copy of the Letters Patent of Queen Mary, granting the Charter-House to this nobleman, is the following memorandum. "There is enrolled a grant from the Queene (Marye) unto Sir Edward Northe, of the Scite of the House or Priory of the Carthuse, within mencõned to be granted by these Lr̃es patents of 36 Henry VIII., and of the gardens, gates, conduyts, and other things within mencõned, and in the said Lr̃es patents of 1 Mariæ specifyed to come to the Crowne by the attaynder of John, Duke of Northumberland."

"Soe it seemeth that Sir Edward North, after the grant thereof to him, 36 Henr. VIII, did sele or conveye the same to the Duke of Northumberland; who afterwards being attaynted of treason for rebellion, the p̃misses there-

by came to the Crowne agayn at the begynning of Queene Maryis reigne, who granted the same agayn to Sir Edward Northe, with the same libertyes as are mencõned in this of 36 Henr. VIII."

In November, 1558, on her journey from Hatfield to London, Queen Elizabeth was met at Highgate by the Corporation of London, and conducted to the Charter-House, where she staid many days. In the year 1561, the Queen paid another visit to Lord North, and remained with him four days. "On the fourth night she supped with Lord Cecil, and took leave of her host the next morning." The magnificence which it was necessary to display on the occasion of such a royal visit seems to have considerably diminished Lord North's resources, for he retired and lived in privacy for the rest of his life. Elizabeth, however, returned him her thanks by constituting him Lord-Lieutenant of Cambridgeshire and the Isle of Ely.

Lord North departed this life on the 31st of December, 1564, aged sixty-eight. On the 31st of May in the ensuing year, his son, Roger, Lord North, sold the Charter-house to the Duke of Norfolk for the sum of £2500. This did not include Pardon Chapel or Whitewell Beach. In consideration, however, of an addition of £320, Lord North resigned what remained of the estate to the Duke on the 7th of June following.

Here the Duke resided till the year 1569, when he was committed to the Tower for being implicated in a conspiracy for the restoration of Mary Queen of Scots, and

for engaging in a design of espousal between himself and fallen Royalty. From the Tower he was released in the following year, and allowed to return to the Charter-House; but he resumed his traitorous idea of marriage, and his papers and correspondence being discovered in concealment, some under the roof of his house, and others under the door-mat of his bedchamber, he was attainted of high treason, and again incarcerated in the Tower on the 7th of September, 1571. This unfortunate nobleman suffered on the scaffold in the year 1572, when the Charter-House, along with his other estates, escheated to the crown. His son, Philip, Earl of Arundel, was impeached in 1590, for also favouring Mary, and died in prison in the year 1595, most probably escaping by disease a more disgraceful and ignominious death by the hands of the executioner.

On the death of Mary Queen of Scots, Elizabeth granted the forfeited estates of the house of Norfolk to the respective members of that family then alive. The Charter-House was allotted to the share of Lord Thomas Howard, the Duke's second son. So great was the Queen's aversion to this family, that the heir to the dukedom was elevated to no higher dignity than feudal Earl of Arundel, which he inherited as owner of Arundel Castle. King James, however, showed great respect for the Howards, probably on account of their having assisted, and suffered for, his unfortunate mother. Like the Queen preceding him, he visited the Charter-House for a few days, "and

to do more abundant honour to his host, he knighted more than eighty gentlemen there on the 11th of May." He soon after elevated his noble favourite to the dignity of Earl of Suffolk. Of this Earl the Charter-House, then known by the name of Howard-House, was purchased by Thomas Sutton.

Of noble and worthy parentage, this gentleman, descended from one of the most ancient families of Lincolnshire, was born at Knaith, in that county, in the year 1531. His father was Edward Sutton, Steward to the Courts of the Corporation of Lincoln, son of Thomas Sutton, servant to Edward IV.; and his mother, Jane, daughter of Robert Stapleton, Esq., "a branch of the noble family of the Stapletons of Yorkshire, one of which was Sir Miles Stapylton, one of the first knights of the Garter, and Sir Bryan Stapylton, of Carleton, tempore Richard II., also a knight of the Garter: "Ancestors," as the learned antiquary, Herne, justly observes, "not so low, that his descent should be a shame to his virtues; nor yet so great, but that his virtue might be an ornament to his birth." He was brought up for three years at Eton, under the tuition of Mr. Cox, afterwards Bishop of Ely, and two years in St. John's College, Cambridge. In 1553, however, he removed from Cambridge, without having taken a degree, and became a student of Lincoln's-Inn. But here he did not remain long; his desire of travel increasing with his knowledge, and his principles (he being a member of the Anglican

Church) compelling him to leave London, he determined to visit foreign parts. He accordingly departed for Spain, and having stayed there half a year, passed into Italy, France, and the Netherlands. He is said to have taken a part in the Italian wars, and was present at the sacking of Rome, under the Duke of Bourbon. He returned to England in the year 1561. Through a recommendation from the Duke of Norfolk, he became Secretary to the Earl of Warwick, who, "in consideration of trewe and faithful service to us done by our well-beloved servant, Thomas Sutton," appointed him Master of the Ordnance of Berwick-upon-Tweed, and granted him an annuity of 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* for life. When Lord Westmoreland's rebellion broke out in the North, the Earl of Warwick created Mr. Sutton Master-General of the Ordnance in that quarter, a post which he himself had once held; and it appears that Mr. Sutton himself acted as a volunteer, and commanded a battery at the memorable siege of Edinburgh, when that city held out for the unfortunate Mary. After a blockade of five weeks, the castle surrendered on the 28th of May, 1573. On his return from Scotland, Mr. Sutton obtained a lease of the manors of Gateshead and Wickham, near Newcastle. This was the source of his immense wealth, for having "several rich veins of coal," which he worked with great advantage, he had become, in 1585, worth 50,000*l.* The following year he left Newcastle for London, and assisted against the Spanish Armada, by fitting out a ship, named after himself,

Sutton, which captured for him a Spanish vessel, worth twenty thousand pounds.

He brought with him to London the reputation of being a monied man, insomuch that it was reported, "that his purse returned from the North fuller than Queen Elizabeth's Exchequer;" he was resorted to by citizens, so that in process of time he became the banker of London, and was made a freeman, citizen, and girdler of the city.

After residing at London a short time, Mr. Sutton contracted an acquaintance with Mrs. Elizabeth Dudley, widow of John Dudley, Esq., of Stoke-Newington, which eventually led to espousal. This lady was the daughter of John Gardiner, of Grove Place, Chalfont, Bucks, Esq., and held the manor of Stoke-Newington.

Mr. Sutton possessed at this period "a house near Broken Wharf, in the city, between Trig Stairs and Queenhithe, which had formerly belonged to the Dukes of Norfolk," as, in 1482, it was occupied by John Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk.

In the year 1590, the daughter of Mr. Sutton's wife by her former husband was married to Francis Popham, Esq., son and heir of the Lord Chief Justice Popham.

Mr. Sutton, being now advanced in years, thought proper to retire from publick life. He relinquished his patent of Master-General of the Ordnance, and on the 20th of June following, he executed a will, in which he surrendered all his estates in Essex to the Lord Chief Justice, Sir John Popham, and others (with power of revocation),

in trust to found an Hospital at Hallingbury Bouchers,* in Essex; which place, as will be seen, he afterwards changed for London; and, "as a proof of his trewe and faitheful heart borne to his dread Sovereign, Queen Elizabeth," he bequeathed her Majesty 2,000*l.* in recompense of his oversights, careless dealinge, and fearfulnesse in her service, most humbly beseeching her to stand a good and gracious lady to his poor wife." He also instituted a great many scholarships at Magdalen and Jesus Colleges, Cambridge; and his Will, which will be found hereafter, is replete with benevolent legacies.

After Mr. Sutton had lived in uninterrupted happiness for the space of twenty years with his beloved partner, he was destined to lose her at a time when her consolation and liberality to others were most needed. It is said that her house was "an open hospital;" and some idea of the extent of her charities may be formed from the following letter from her to Mr. Sutton, reminding him to send a quantity of Lenten stores for the consumption of the servants and poor of the neighbourhood.

"Good Mr. Sutton.

"I send you here inclosed a letter from John Hutton, which came by the carrier, and all is well at Balsham, I thank God; and here is another letter, which I opened before I looked at the superscription, which came by another; it toucheth a widow, wherefore

* Appendix.

I need not write to you in her behalf, for I know you have great care of the poor for God's cause, though she were a mere stranger. I send here a note for Lenten stores; if you intend to stay here this Lent, you must increase it for Haberdeen and Lynge; and so praying God to bless us both, I commit you to his keeping.

"Your loving, obedient Wife

"ELIZ. SUTTON."

"Newington, 27th of Jan. 1600.

"Twenty great eles.

"Four salmons, good and great.

"A barrel of Lowborne herrings, of the bigger boyle.

"Forty stock-fish, good and ready beaten.

"A cade of sprats, and a cade of red-herrings, them that be good.

"Six pounds of figgs, and three pounds of Jordan almonds."

Mrs. Sutton departed this life at Balsham, in Cambridgeshire, on the 17th of June, 1602. After her body had been embalmed, her corpse was conveyed to Stoke-Newington, and buried beside the body of her first husband, Mr. Dudley, in the family vault there.

Mr. Sutton now began to design his great benefaction, but, uncertain in what way he could best complete the undertaking, he frequently consulted several of his friends. Dr. Willet, who lived at Barkway, not far from Mr. Sutton, was one of these, and advised him to be a benefactor

to Chelsea College, a place intended for the convenience and maintenance of learned divines, who should study and write controversies against the Papists, erected, An. Dom. 1610. Another proposition of the Doctor's was taken out of King James's letter to the Archbishop for the digging a trench out of the River Lea, to erect engines and water-works to convey water in close pipes under ground, into the city of London, and the suburbs thereof, by an Act of Parliament, 1 Jacobi.

But Mr. Sutton did not deem these fit objects for his bounty; but the following letter from Mr. Hall, of Waltham, afterwards Bishop of Exeter, served to fix his determination.

"SIR.

"I TROUBLE you not with reasons of my writing, or with excuses; if I do ill, no plea can warrant me; if well, I cannot be discouraged with any censures. I crave not your pardon, but your acceptation. It is no presumption to give good counsel, and presents of love fear not to be ill taken of strangers: my pen and your substance are both given us for one end, to do good: these are our talents, how happy are we if we can improve them well! Suffer me to do you good with the one, that with the other you may do good to many, and most to yourself; you cannot but know, that your full hand and worthy purposes had possessed the World with much expectation. What speak I of the World! whose honest

and reasonable claims yet cannot be contemned with honour, nor disappointed without dishonour. The God of Heaven, who hath lent you this abundance, and given you these gracious thoughts of charity, of piety, looks long for the issue of both, and will easily complain of too little, or too late: your wealth and your will are both good; but the first is only made good by the second: for if your hand were full, and your heart empty, we, who now applaud you, should justly pity you: you might have riches, not goods, not blessings: your burden should be greater than your estate, and you should be richer in sorrows than in metals. For (if we look to no other world) what gain is it to be keeper of the best earth? that which is the common coffer of all the rich mines, we do but tread upon; and account it vile, because it doth but hold and hide those treasures: whereas the skilfullest metallist, that findeth and refineth those precious veins for publick use, is rewarded, is honoured. The very basest element yields gold. The savage Indian gets it, the servile apprentice works it, the very Midianitish camel may wear it; the miserable worlding admires it, the covetous Jew swallows it, the unthrifty Ruffian spends it; what are all these the better for it? only good use gives praise to earthly possessions. Hearing, therefore, you owe more to God, that he hath given you an heart to do good, a will to be as rich in good works, as great in riches; to be a Friend to this Mammon, is to be an enemy to God; but to make friends with it is royal and Christian: his

enemies may be wealthy, none but his friends can either be good, or do good: Da et accipe, saith the wise man. The Christian, who must imitate the high pattern of his Creator, knows his best riches to be bounty; God, who hath all, gives all; reserves nothing; and for himself he well considers, that God hath not made him an owner, but a servant; and a servant of servants, not of his goods, but of the giver: not a Treasurer, but a Steward, whose praise is more, to have laid out well, than to have received much. The greatest gain therefore that he affects, is an even reckoning, a clear discharge; which since it is obtained by disposing, not by keeping, he counts reservation loss, and just expense his trade, and joy. He knows, that "Well done, Faithful servant," is a thousand times more sweet a note than "Soul, take thine ease:" for that is the voice of the master recompensing; this of the servant presuming: and what follows to the one, but his master's joy? and what to the other, but the loss of his soul? Blessed be that God which hath given you an heart to forethink this, and in this dry and dead age a will to honour him with his own; and to credit his Gospel with your beneficence. Lo! we are upbraided with barrenness: your name hath been publickly opposed to these challenges; as in whom it shall be seen, that the truth hath friends that can give; I neither distrust nor persuade you, whose resolutions are happily fixed on purposes of good; only give me leave to hasten your pace a little, and to excite your Christian frowardness

to begin speedily, what you have long and constantly vowed. You would not but do good, why not now? I speak boldly, the more speed, the more comfort; neither are the times in our disposal, nor our selves. If God had set us a day, and made our wealth inseparable, there were no danger in delaying; now our uncertainty either must quicken us, or may deceive us. How many have meant well, and done nothing, and lost the crown with lingering? whose destinies have prevented their desires; and leave their good motions the wards of their executors; not without miserable success: to whom, that they would have done good, is not so great a praise, as it is dishonour, that they might have done it: their wrecks are our warnings: we are equally mortal, equally fickle. Why have you this respite of living, but to prevent the imperious necessity of death? It is a woful and remediless complaint, the end of our days hath overrun the beginning of our good works. Early beneficence hath no danger; many joys: for the conscience of good done, the prayers and blessings of the relieved, and the gratulations of saints, are as so many perpetual comforters, which can make our life pleasant, and our death happy; our evil days good, our good better: all these are but lost with delay: few and cold are the prayers for him that may give: and in lieu, our good purposes foreflowed are become our tormentors: upon our death-bed little indifference is betwixt good deferred and evil done: good was meant, who hindered it? will our conscience say.

There was time enough, means enough, need enough, what hinder'd? did fear of envy, distrust of want? alas! what buggs are these to fright men from Heaven? as if the envy of keeping were less than bestowing: as if God were not as good a debtor, as a giver. 'He that gives to the poor, lends to the Lord,' says Solomon. If he freely give us what we may lend, and grace to give, will he not much more pay us what we have lent? and give us, because we have given? that is his bounty, this is his justice. O happy is the man that may be a creditor to his Maker! Heaven and earth shall empty, before he want a royal payment: if we dare not trust God while we live, how dare we trust men when we are dead? Men, that are still deceitful, and light upon the balance: light of truth, and heavy of self-love: how many executors have proved the executioners of honest wills? how many have our eyes seen, that after most careful choice of trusty guardians, have had their children and goods so disposed, as, if the parent's soul could return to see it, I doubt whether it would be happy. How rare is that man who prefers not himself to his dead friend, profit to truth? who will take no advantage of the impossibility of the account? Whatever, therefore, men either shew or promise, happy is that man that may be his own auditor, supervisor, executor; as you love God and yourself, be not afraid of being happy too soon. I am not worthy to give so bold advice, let the wise man Syrach speak for me; 'Do good before thou die, and

according to thine ability stretch out thine hand, and give: defraud not thyself of thy good day; and let not the portion of thy good desires pass over thee. Shalt thou not leave thy travails to another, and thy labours to them that will divide thy heritage?' Or let a wiser than he speak, viz. Solomon: 'Say not, To-morrow I will give, if thou now have it: for thou knowest not what a day will bring forth.' It hath been an old rule of liberality, He gives twice, who gives quickly; whereas slow benefits argue uncheerfulness, and lose their worth: who lingers his receipts, is condemned as unthrifty; he who knoweth both, saith, 'It is better to give, than to receive.' If we are of the same spirit, why are we hasty in the worst, and slack in the better? Suffer you yourself, therefore, good Sir, for God's sake, for the Gospel's sake, for the Church's sake, for your soul's sake, to be stirred up by these poor lines to a resolute and speedy performing of your worthy intentions. And take this as a loving invitation sent from Heaven by an unworthy messenger: you cannot deliberate long of fit objects for your beneficence, except it be more for multitude than want: the streets, yea, the world is full. How doth Lazarus lie at every door? how many sons of the prophets in their meanly provided colleges may say, not mors in ollâ, but fames? how many Churches may justly plead that which our Saviour bad his disciples, 'The Lord hath need?' and if this infinite store hath made your choice doubtful, how easy were it to show you,

wherein you might oblige the whole Church of God to you, and make your memorial both eternal and blessed: or if you had rather, the whole commonwealth?

"But now I find my self too bold, and too busie, in thus looking to particularities: God shall direct you, and if you follow him, shall crown you. Howsoever, if good be done, and that betimes, He hath what he desired, and your soul shall have more than you can desire. The success of my weak, yet hearty counsel, shall make me as rich as God hath made you, with all your abundance.

"God bless it to you, and make both our reckonings cheerful in the day of our common audit."

This charitable advice hastened Mr. Sutton's undertaking, and he forthwith determined to found a Hospital for the maintenance of so many aged men, incapable of work, and also for the education of a certain number of youths, whose parents had not sufficient means to instruct them. Having negociated with the Earl of Suffolk for the purchase of the Charter-House, for which he paid 13,000*l.*, he petitioned his Majesty, King James, and the Parliament, March 10, 1609, for leave and licence to erect and endow the present Hospital. Letters patent were issued to him on the 2nd of June, 1611.* On the 2nd of November following, he executed the following judicious will.

* Appendix.

"In the name of God, Amen. The Second day of November, in the year of our Lord God, One thousand six hundred and eleven, I, Thomas Sutton, of Camps Castle, in the county of Cambridge, Esquire;

"Being weak in body, and of good and perfect mind and memory, thanks be given to Almighty God for the same; do make and declare this my last Will and Testament in manner and form following; that is to say, First, and principally, I commend my soul into the hands of Almighty God; trusting through his mercy, and by the precious death and passion of my Saviour and Redeemer, Jesus Christ, to be saved, and to inherit the kingdom of Heaven for ever. And my body I will to be buried where and in what sort it shall seem meet and convenient to mine executor or executors, and supervisor or supervisors of this my last Will and Testament, with the least pomp and charge that may be.

"Item, I give to every one of the children of Richard Coxe, late Bishop of Ely, who shall be living at the time of my death, Ten pounds a-piece, of lawful money of England.

"Item, I give to the children of Eleanor Aske, late wife of Robert Aske, of Aughton, in the county of York, Esquire, the sum of One hundred pounds of good and lawful money of England, to be equally distributed amongst them.

"Item, I give to the poor Town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, One hundred marks of lawful money of England,

to be distributed amongst the Poor there by the discretion of the chief Governor and Preacher there for the time being, to be paid within one year after my decease.

" Also, I give to Andrew Westwood's wife, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, or to her children, or to so many of them as shall be living at my death, Ten pounds, to be bestowed equally amongst them.

" And I give to the poor people of Stoke-Newington, in the county of Middlesex, Ten pounds, to be distributed by the Constables, Churchwardens, and Parson of the same Town, for the time being, to the most needy people there.

" Also I give to Mr. Gray, dwelling in Yorkshire, sometime servant to Ambrose, Earl of Warwick, or to his children, if any of them be living at my decease, Forty pounds of good and lawful money of England, to be distributed equally amongst them within six months after my decease.

" Also I give to the children of my Aunt White, or to so many of them as shall be living at my decease, One hundred Marks, to be equally distributed amongst them, within six months next after my decease.

" Also I give to William Cocket, son to William Cocket, late Alderman of the city of Lincoln, One hundred pounds of lawful money of England.

" Also I give to the children of John Copeland, late of Skillingthorp, in the County of Lincoln, or to so many of them as shall be living at the time of my decease,

One hundred pounds of lawful money of England, to be equally distributed amongst them, saving unto Elizabeth Copeland, for my meaning is that she shall not have any part of the said legacy of One hundred pounds.

" And unto the said Elizabeth Copeland I give the sum of One hundred pounds of lawful money of England, to be paid unto her at the day of her marriage, or within one year after my decease.

" Item, I give unto Jane Upton, one of the daughters of Elizabeth Upton, late wife of Hamond Upton of Wainfleet in the county of Lincoln, Esquire, the sum of Fifty pounds of lawful money of England.

" And to every other of the children of the said Elizabeth who shall be living at the time of my decease, Twenty pounds a-piece of lawful money of England, to be paid within six months next after my decease.

" Also, I give to the children of one Skelton, late of Lowth, in the county of Lincoln, and sometime towards the Henneages of Heniton in the said county, Ten pounds to be equally divided amongst them.

" Item, I give to the children of Thomas Pynner, late of Micham, in the county of Surrey, Esquire, or to so many of them as shall be living at my decease, Twenty pounds to be equally distributed amongst them.

" Item, I give to the children of Henry Tutty, late Gunner in Berwick, or to so many of them as shall be living at my decease, Ten pounds of lawful money of England, to be equally distributed amongst them.

" Also, I give to my niece Elizabeth Allen Two hundred pounds of lawful money of England.

" And to every of her children which shall be living at my decease One hundred marks a-piece.

" Item, I give to Simon Baxter, if he be living at my decease, Three hundred pounds of lawful money of England; if not, then I give the same sum to his child or children, to be equally divided amongst them.

" Item, I give unto Francis Baxter, if he be living at my death, Five hundred marks of lawful money of England; if not, I give the same sum to his child or children, to be equally divided amongst them.

" Item, I give unto each of my serving-men to whom I give wages, with my cook, that shall be alive at my decease, Thirteen pounds six shillings and eight pence over and above their wages then due.

" Item, I give to so many of my maid-servants as I have in my house at the time of my decease Five marks a-piece over and above their wages.

" Item, I give unto the children of Reynold Tomps, my late servant, if any of them be alive at my death, Ten pounds to be distributed amongst them.

" Item, I give to the fishermen of the town of Ostend, in the Low-Countries, One hundred pounds of lawful English money, to be given and distributed amongst the poorest fishermen of that town, or, for want of a competent number of them, to call in some other of that town to have a share of the said One hundred pounds,

by the discretion of the Governor of that town and his assistants, and the Parson and Minister there for the time being; the same to be paid within one year after my decease.

" Item, I give towards the mending of the highways between Islington and Newington, in the county of Middlesex, Twenty-six pounds thirteen shillings and four pence of lawful money of England, to be employed and bestowed by the good oversight of mine Executor or Executors, the Constable of Newington and the Church-wardens there for the time being; the same highways to be amended, made, and holpen, within one year after my decease.

" Item, I give towards the amending of the highways between Ashden and Walden, in the county of Essex, called Walden Lane, One hundred pounds of lawful money of England: And towards the amending of the highways between Great Lynton, in the county of Cambridge, and the said town of Walden, Threescore and six pounds of lawful money of England: And I also give towards the amending of Horsheath Lane Threescore pounds of lawful money of England.

" All these works next before recited I will shall be overseen and guided by the two Head-Constables thereunto next adjoyning, the Treasurer of Walden, and the Parsons of Ashden, Hadstock, and Horsheath, and the Constables of the same parishes for the time being: And the same several sums to be employed, and the said high-

ways to be amended, so far as the same sums will extend, within one year after my decease.

" Also, I give towards the amending of the bridges and the ordinary highways between Southminster and Maldon, in the said county of Essex, the sum of One hundred pounds of lawful money of England; and the same work to be overseen and guided by the two Head-Constables thereunto next adjoyning, and the Parsons or Vicars of Southminster and Maldon for the time being; and the same money to be so employed, and the high-ways so amended, within one year after my decease.

" Item, I give to Mr. Robert Dudley, Alderman of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, or to his children, or to so many of his children as shall be living at the time of my de-cease, Thirty pounds of lawful money of England, which he oweth me.

" And I will and do earnestly charge mine Executor or Executors to deliver into the Treasury or Chamber of the City of London One thousand pounds in current money of England, with such care and foresight to be had, that such bonds or assurances be taken of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the same city that for the time shall be, by learned counsel in the law, as the same may be safe, and for ever go and be converted to these uses following: that is to say, that the said Thousand pounds be yearly lent and put forth to ten young mer-chant-men not having any great stocks of their own, being young men, and of honest life and conversation,

and towardly in their trades; that is, to every one of them One hundred pounds for a year, without paying anything for the same: And these ten young merchants to be chosen and appointed by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the said City that for the time shall be, and the Dean of the Cathedral Church of St. Paul in London for the time being; provided, as before, that none have or continue the said hundred pounds so appointed above one year.

"Item, I will and give to the children of Justinian Crome Draper, sometime dwelling in the city of Lincoln, or to his children's children, if any of them shall be living at my decease, Twenty pounds of lawful money of England, to be equally divided amongst them.

"I give also to the wife and children or child of Martin Wathersine, Dutchman, sometime dwelling at the sign of the White Bear in Botolph Lane, London, if any of them be living at the time of my death, Ten pounds to be equally divided amongst them.

"Item, I give to the next kinsman or kinswoman of Henry Vavering, Dutchman, smith, sometime dwelling at Berwick, Three pounds six shillings and eight pence.

"Item, I give and bequeath unto Sir Francis Popham, Knight, out of the respect and goodwill which I bear unto his wife, being the daughter of my late deceased dear wife, the sum of Two thousand marks of lawful money of England; upon condition nevertheless, and so that the said Sir Francis Popham, and the said Lady Anne his

wife, give a sufficient discharge and a general release to mine Executor or Executors, as well for that sum, as also for the receipt of all the rest of her part or portion of the plate, money, and household stuff, already paid and delivered to them, or to their use, as appeareth by several bills or notes subscribed with my own hand, which I do think to be the very true half, and better half, of the said plate, money, and household stuff, part whereof was delivered by one John Fishborne, my late servant, to Sir John Popham, Knight, late Lord Chief Justice of England, at his late house in Chancery Lane. The rest of the household stuff, as chairs, stools, bedsteads, kitchen-stuff, tables, and such like, was delivered by the said Fishborne to the said Sir John Popham's servants at Newington One thousand pounds in money paid in this sort: (viz.) to Sir John Popham by his servant Straker, upon the said Sir John's bill before marriage, Three hundred pounds; which bill, after the marriage, I returned to the said Sir John Popham; Seven hundred pounds were paid to the said Sir John Popham, upon the marriage, by one Mr. Anthony Law, late dwelling in Paternoster Row; the better moiety of the plate due to Sir Francis Popham was, by the appointment of the said Sir John Popham, received by one Mr. Clark, sometime towards the said Sir John, and now a counsellor at law of the Middle Temple, as I guess.

"Item, I give to my well-beloved friend, Amy Popham, Two hundred pounds, to be paid to her at the day

of her marriage, or when she shall accomplish the age of eighteen years.

"Item, I give to Frances Popham, Mary Popham, Jane Popham, and Anne Popham, all daughters of the said Lady Anne Popham, One hundred pounds a-piece; which several sums I will shall be paid them at the days of their marriage, or when they shall accomplish the age of eighteen years: And my will and meaning is, that unless the said Sir Francis Popham, and the said Lady Anne his wife, do or shall give to mine Executor or Executors a general acquittance or release to the effect above-mentioned, that then, as well the said legacy of Two thousand marks so willed to be given to the said Sir Francis Popham and the Lady his wife, shall remain and be to the use of mine Executor or Executors, to be wholly disposed and given by them within one year after my decease, partly to the amending of highways, and partly to poor maidens' marriages, and partly to the poor people of mine intended Hospital, when it shall please God that it shall be established and erected. And whereas, perhaps it is, or may be disposed, that the said Sir John Popham hath paid Three hundred pounds to Sir Rowland Hayward, of the City of London, Alderman, as a debt due unto him upon the bonds of John Dudley and Thomas Dudley, I protest before God that I paid the whole Three hundred pounds to the said Sir John Popham in this sort, to be paid over to the said Sir Rowland Hayward, viz.: Two hundred pounds by my servant John Fishborne, and One

hundred pounds by one Henry Best, scrivener, near Temple Bar. There was a demand made by Alderman Ducket's executors for Four hundred pounds owing to the said Alderman upon the bonds of John Dudley and Thomas Dudley for copper, for the use of the Earl of Leicester, which the said Earl transported into Spain; which debt was paid to the said Alderman: for I myself was a messenger from the said Earl to the said Alderman, to let him understand that Mr. Bainham, my Lord's special Officer and Receiver, should discharge them presently, and, after it was discharged, the said Alderman demanded interest for the forbearing of the Four hundred pounds, which, as I remember, Thomas Dudley discharged. Mr. Justice Owen, as I remember, who had the doing in the testament of Alderman Ducket, promised to deliver in the said bond to Sir John Popham, then being Attorney, which I do believe he did. And whereas Mr. John Gardiner, brother to my late wife, by his last Will and Testament did give unto Anne Dudley, now wife to Sir Francis Popham, One hundred pounds to be paid to her at the day of her marriage, the same hundred pounds was and is paid by me at or before the day of her marriage, viz.: in a chain of gold, fourscore and seventeen pounds ten shillings in gold, and for the fashion paid to Master Padmore, goldsmith in London, fifty shillings, which completes the hundred pounds; for the which, amongst other things which I delivered in trust, I have no acquittance.

"Item, I give to Mr. Jeffery Nightingale the sum of Forty pounds of lawful money of England.

"Also, I give to my cousin William Stapleton, son of Sir Richard Stapleton, Knight, One hundred marks.

"Item, I give unto the children of Sir Francis Willoughby, Knight, One hundred pounds of lawful money of England, to be equally distributed amongst them.

"Item, I give unto John Law, one of the Procurators of the Arches, London, Two hundred pounds.

"And to Mr. Thomas Brown, Ten pounds to make him a ring.

"Item, I give to the wife and children of John Gardiner, my late wife's nephew, if they be living after my decease, being the mother and two sons, Two hundred marks, to be equally divided amongst them.

"Item, I give to the poor people of Hadstock, to be distributed amongst them by the Churchwardens and Constables there for the time being, Twenty pounds.

"Item, I give to the poor people of Littlebury, and to the poor people of Balsham, to be distributed as afore; to either town, Twenty pounds.

"Item, I give to the Parson and Churchwardens of Balsham aforesaid for the time being, to buy a bell withal, to be hanged up in the steeple to amend the ring there, Twenty pounds.

"Item, To the poor of Southminster, Twenty pounds.

"Item, To the poor of Little Hallingbury, Twenty pounds.

"Item, To the poor of Dunsby, in the county of Lincoln, Twenty pounds.

"Item, I give to Robert Wright, poulterer, of Little Hallingbury, Five pounds.

"Item, I give to Widow Aske, late wife of Robert Aske, of London, goldsmith, Twenty pounds, which she oweth me.

"Item, My will and meaning is, that there shall no interest or increase for money be taken after my decease, so as he or they by whom any sums are or shall be owing do pay the principal debt within one half-year next after my decease.

"Item, I give and bequeath to the poor prisoners within the prisons of Ludgate, Newgate, the two compters in London, the King's Bench, and the Marshalsea, the sum of Two hundred pounds, to be paid and divided among the same prisoners by even and equal portions.

"Item, I give to Susan Price, at the day of her marriage, Forty pounds.

"Item, I give to one Collins, of the town of Cursal, in Essex, the sum of Five pounds.

"Item, I give to my good friends, Mrs. Heyward and Mrs. Law, either of them, Ten pounds.

"Item, I give to Margaret Woodhall, my god-daughter, the sum of Twenty pounds.

"Item, I give to all other my god-children Five pounds a-piece.

"Item, I give and bequeath to the Master and Fellows,

as the Corporation of Jesus College in Cambridge, the sum of Five hundred marks of lawful money of England, to be employed, used, and bestowed for or in some perpetuity, for and to the use, benefit, and behalf of the said College, Master, Fellows, and Scholars, in such sort, manner, and form as by the discretion of the Bishop of Ely for the time being, the Vice-chancellor of Cambridge for the time being, and my Executors hereafter named, or the survivor or survivors of them, if they be living when the bestowing of the said sum shall come in question, shall be thought best and most convenient.

"Item, I give and bequeath to the Master and Fellows, as the Corporation of Magdalen College in Cambridge, the sum of Five hundred pounds, to be employed, used, or bestowed for or in some perpetuity, for and to the use, benefit, and behalf of the said College, Master, and Fellows, and Scholars there, in such sort, manner, and form as by the discretion, privity, and consent of the Vice-chancellor in Cambridge for the time being, the Master of Trinity College in Cambridge for the time being, and the Master and Fellows of the said Magdalen College for the time being, shall be thought best and most convenient.

"And I will that my great chain of gold, and all my jewels of what kind soever they be, shall be sold by mine Executors and Supervisors hereafter named, towards the better and speedier payment of my legacies, and performance of this my last Will and Testament.

"And my will and meaning is, that all the legacies by

me in this my Testament and last Will given and bequeathed, and for the payment of much whereof there is no certain time set down, shall be paid within two years next after my decease at the furthest.

"Also, I give for and towards the building of mine intended Hospital, Chapel, and School-house, the sum of Five thousand pounds, if I do not live to see it performed in my life-time.

"And I desire, in the name of God, my Feoffees, and my Executor or Executors, within two years after my decease, or sooner if they may conveniently, (if it please not God I live to see and cause the same my determination to be performed and accomplished,) to see and cause the same to be performed and accomplished.

"Also, I give the residue of the years which I shall have at the time of my decease in one close called the Withies, lying within the town and fields of Cottingham, in the county of York, to the Mayor and Aldermen of Beverley, or to the Governor of the same town and his assistants for the time being, to this end and purpose; that they shall distribute, or cause to be distributed, the yearly profit arising of the same over and above the yearly rent payable to the King's most excellent Majesty, amongst the poorest people dwelling within the said town of Beverley.

"Also, I give to the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Lincoln for the time being all such profits and revenues as shall arise and grow of the parsonage of Glentham,

within the county of Lincoln, and all the residue of the years that shall remain after my decease, to this intent; that they shall distribute and bestow, or cause to be distributed and bestowed, the same amongst twenty of the poorest people that shall then be dwelling in the said city, with the consent and privity of the Dean of the Cathedral Church of Lincoln, or the Recorder of the same for the time being, (they the said Mayor, Aldermen, Dean, and Recorder foreseeing that the parsonage be letten for their most benefit.)

"Item, I give into the treasury or storehouse of mine intended Hospital, to begin their stock with, and to defend the rights of the house, One thousand pounds of lawful English money.

"And I give to every one of my Feoffees whom I have put in trust about my intended Hospital, (to whom I have not given anything in this my last Will,) the sum of Twenty-six pounds thirteen shillings and four pence of lawful money of England.

"Item, I give to Amy Popham, if it please God she live to keep house, three feather-beds, and so many pair of Holland sheets, with the bolsters to them, and so many hangings of tapestry as furnish her a bed-chamber. The rest of my household-stuff I will shall be sold by mine Executors for the speedier payment of my legacies, and performance of this my last Will.

"Item, I give to the Widow Tassell of Balsham the sum of Five pounds of lawful money of England, and to

Thomas Lawrence the elder, of the same town, Five pounds of lawful money of England.

"Item, I give and bequeath unto the brother of Percival Graung, my late servant, deceased, the sum of Twenty pounds of like lawful money of England.

"And of this my last Will and Testament I make and ordain Richard Sutton, of London, Esquire, and John Law, one of the Procurators of the Arches, London, my Executors; charging them, as they will answer at the last day of Judgment, that they, or one of them in the absence of the other, endeavour themselves, with all earnestness and diligence, to see this my Will performed according to my true meaning and charitable intent.

"And I make Overseers of this my last Will and Testament the Reverend Father in God, George Abbot, Archbishop of Canterbury, unto whom I give and bequeath the sum of Forty marks of lawful money of England, or a piece of plate of that value, at his election and choice.

"And also Launcelot Andrews, Almonizer to the King's Majesty, my other Supervisor and Overseer of this my last Will and Testament, unto whom I give and bequeath the sum of Twenty pounds of lawful money of England, or a piece of plate of that value, at his election and choice.

"Item, My will and full intent and meaning is, that if any person or persons whosoever, to whom I have in and by this my last Will and Testament given and bequeathed any legacy, or sum or sums of money, shall any ways gainsay, impugn, contradict, or impeach this

my last Will and Testament, that then all and every one so impugning, contradicting, impeaching, or gainsaying this my last Will and Testament, and every of their children and kinsfolk to whom I have in and by this my last Will and Testament given and bequeathed any legacy, or sum or sums of money, shall have no part nor portion of any such gift, legacy, or bequest, but shall utterly lose the same, and be utterly barred thereof, as if no such legacy, gift, or bequest had been given unto him, her, or them by this my last Will and Testament, (anything before in these presents mentioned or contained to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding.)

"Item, I give and bequeath to Richard Sutton, one of my Executors before named, the sum of One hundred pounds; and to Mrs. Law, over and besides the legacy before to her given, I give the sum of Forty pounds to make her a gown withal.

"Item, I give to Master Hutton, the Vicar of Littlebury, Twenty pounds. To the town of Camps Castle where I dwell, to be distributed amongst the poor of the same parish, Ten pounds.

"Also, to the poor of the town of Elcomb, to be equally distributed amongst them, the sum of Ten pounds.

"Item, I give and bequeath those my manors of Littlebury and Hadstock, in the county of Essex, to the Right Honourable the Lord Thomas Howard, Earl of Suffolk, and to his heirs for ever, upon condition that he do well and truly pay, or cause to be paid, to my Executors

before named, or to the survivor of them, the sum of Ten thousand pounds of lawful money of England, within one year next after my decease. And if he shall refuse to pay the said sum of Ten thousand pounds for the said manors, then I give and bequeath the said manors of Littlebury and Hadstock to my said Executors and their heirs for ever. And then I will and devise that the said manors of Littlebury and Hadstock shall be sold by my said Executors, or the survivor of them, to the uttermost price and value that they may be sold for, and the money coming of the sale thereof, together with as much more as shall make up the same sum the full sum of Twenty thousand pounds, I will shall be employed and bestowed by my said Executors, or the survivor of them, with the advice of my Supervisors aforenamed, in some good works and charitable uses for mine intended Hospital, and for poor people, or otherwise as they in their wisdoms and discretions shall think fit.

"Item, I give to Mr. Flud, parson of Newington, the sum of Thirteen pounds six shillings and eightpence. And to the wife of Benjamin King, of Southminster, Six pounds thirteen shillings and four pence.

"Item, I give to Thomas Averell, if it shall be found that he hath dealt faithfully and plainly with me in my business, the sum of Ten pounds which he oweth me.

"Item, I give unto the wife of Mr. Ingry, of Littlebury, Three pounds six shillings and eight pence.

"Item, I give to Sir Henry Hubbard, Knight, the

King's Majesty's Attorney-General, a piece of plate of the value of Ten pounds. And to Mr. Locksmith, his clerk, the sum of Ten pounds.

"Item, I give to the poor of the parish of Hackney Ten pounds.

"Item, I give to Bridget Law the sum of Ten pounds: And to the Lady Attham, daughter to Mr. Auditor Sutton, the sum of Twenty pounds.

"Item, I give to Sir Edward Phillips, Master of the Rolls, a piece of plate of the value of Twenty pounds: And to Sir James Attham, one of the Barons of the Exchequer, one piece of plate of the value of Twenty pounds.

"Item, I give to my late wife's kinsman, Guy Godolphin, the sum of Ten pounds.

"Item, I give to the Right Honourable, my very good lord, the Earl of Suffolk, the sum of Four hundred pounds.

"All the rest of my goods, chattels, and debts, not being given and disposed, I give and bequeath to my intended Hospital, to be employed and bestowed on and about the same, according to the discretion of the Feoffees of my said Hospital, or the greater part of them. In witness hereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal, the twenty-eighth day of the month of November above written,

"THOMAS SUTTON.

"Memorandum, that the same Testator did acknowledge this his Will, written and contained in these three and twenty leaves, to be his last Will and Testament; and that his hand and seal, set thereunto, is his own hand and seal; and that he had heard it read, and was acquainted with the contents of it; the said twenty-eighth day of November above written, in presence of us,

"JOHN LAW. "LEONARD HOUGHTON.
"ALEXANDER LONGWORTH. "THOMAS HALL."
"✠ The mark of RICHARD PEARCE.
"✠ The mark of THOMAS JOHNSON.

"Primo Decembris, 1611, idem recognitum per Testatorem coram Jo. CROOKE.

"Quarto Decembris, 1611, recognit. to be the Testator's last Will,

"Before me, HENRY THORESBY."

Mr. Sutton being now conscious of his approaching dissolution, in his anxiety to authenticate his first testamentary paper, caused the following codicil to be added.

"A Codicil to be annexed to the last Will and Testament of Thomas Sutton, Esquire, made and declared the day whereon he died, being the twelfth of December, One thousand six hundred and eleven.

"Item, he gave and bequeathed to Mr. Judge Crooke, one of the Judges of the King's Bench at Westminster,

the sum of Ten pounds: And to Mr. Henry Thoresby, one of the Masters of the court of Chancery, the like sum of Ten pounds: And to Mrs. Sutton, of London, widow, the sum of Three pounds six shillings and eight pence, to make her a ring.

"Also, he gave to Mr. Hutton, Clerk, and Vicar of Littlebury, the advowson or next presentation to the parsonage of Dunsby, in the county of Lincoln.

"Also, he did then publish and declare before Mr. Flud, Parson of Stoke Newington, in the county of Middlesex, Robert Petit, Alexander Longworth, John Parsons, and Thomas Johnson, his cook, that he had made his Will, and thereof had made and ordained Richard Sutton, of London, Esquire, and John Law, his Executors."

The founder of our Hospital could not but be aware that his earthly career was fast drawing to a close. Had not death prevented him, it was his intention to preside himself as first Master of his charity. On the 12th of December, 1611, while residing at his mansion at Hackney, Mr. Sutton departed this transitory life. He died, as he had lived, strong in the faith of the Anglo-Catholick Church, an example to succeeding generations to follow in his charitable steps. In order to preserve the body till the weather would permit a removal, his bowels were interred in the parish church of Hackney, whilst his body was embalmed by a skilful apothecary, who, it appears, received 40*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.* for the operation. As soon as con-

venient, his body was removed to a vault in the chapel of Christchurch, London, and was followed by six thousand persons. Some conjecture may be formed as to the number of attendants, when we read, "that the procession lasted six hours from Dr. Law's house in Paternoster Row to Christchurch." After the funeral, the gentlemen and attendants assembled at Stationers' Hall, where a sumptuous collation was prepared for them; the hall being strewn with nine dozen bundles of rushes, and the doors hung with black cloth, to give solemnity to the scene. William Camden, Clarencieux, and John Raven, Richmond Herald, attended from the College of Arms.

The first act of Mr. Sutton's Executors after the funeral was to discharge the solemn obligation imposed upon them, by the execution of the wishes expressed in the Founder's will with regard to his intended Hospital. But they were destined to meet with a check from a quarter whence it was least expected. Mr. Simon Baxter, who not long before had followed as chief mourner in the funeral obsequies of his cousin, now strenuously opposed and gainsaid the performance of his will, and as heir-at-law claimed the whole of his property. But failing in his attempt to take possession of the Charter-House, through the vigilance of the porter, Richard Bird, formerly servant to Sutton, he entered an action of trespass against his Executors, and the Governors appointed in the letters patent.

Sir Francis Bacon, Solicitor-General, Mr. Gualter, of the Temple, and Mr. Yelverton, of Gray's Inn, were the

counsel for the plaintiff; whilst Mr. Hubbard, Attorney-General, Mr. Serjeant Hutton, and Mr. Coventry, of the Inner Temple, argued for the Hospital. The following are the objections of the plaintiff, and the answers to them.

Objection 1.

"By the Parliament 7 Jacobi the Hospital was founded at Hallingbury in Essex: the incorporation after by the King's letters patent is void, and the Charter-House is not given by the said statute, because Sutton purchased it afterwards."

To which was answered:

1. "The preamble of the Act, whereby, and in many places of the Act, it appears that the incorporation was to be in futuro, when it shall be erected; and the Statute did not give lands unto it, but power to give without licence of alienation or mortmain: and it appeareth by the letters patent that the erection precedes the licence."

2. "Sutton, who had licence to found an Hospital, before the foundation died."

2. "The licence is to him, his heirs, executors, at any time hereafter; and the words of the incorporation are in the present, and so the incorporation precedes the execution of this licence."

3. "The King cannot name the House and land of Sutton to be an Hospital, because in alieno solo."

3. "Though the King gave the name, yet it was upon Sutton's previous consent, for the King did it at his suit."

4. "Every Corporation ought to have a place certain, but here the licence is to found an Hos-

4. "The King makes an Hospital of the premises, for that it is certain; and to that which

pital in or at the Charter-House; before that Sutton made it certain, there was no incorporation: Also the place of incorporation ought to be certain, by means and bounds, and a place not known will not serve."

5. "The King intended to make a Corporation presently, which cannot be before that Sutton name a Master: Governors cannot be until there be poor in the Hospital."

6. "The foundation cannot be with the words Fundo, Erigo, &c.; and before such a foundation, a stranger cannot give lands unto it."

was said, a place uncertain cannot be an Hospital, it was answered, The Charter-House was named. To the essence of a Corporation these things are requisite.

1. "Lawful authority to incorporate by common law; as, the King himself, by lawful authority of Parliament, by the King's charter, and lawful prescription.
2. "The persons, either Natural or Political.
3. "A name.
4. "A place.
5. "Words sufficient, but not restrained to a strict sense."

5. "A Corporation may be without a head; as, if the King incorporate a town, and give power for the choice of a Mayor, they are a Corporation before election."

6. "It is a sufficient Corporation, though the Hospital be but in potentiâ; for the Temple was a Corporation in the time of Henry the First, and yet was not built till Henry the Second's time: But here the House was built before."

7. "Sutton calls it, in his Will, his intended Hospital."

8. "The Master was named at will, when he ought to be for life, and have freehold in the land: Also the Hospital must be founded before a Master be named."

9. "The bargain and sale made by Sutton is void:

1. "Because the money paid by the Governors in their private capacities shall not be considered as in their publick capacities.
2. "The habendum is to them upon trust, which cannot be in a Corporation.
3. "Because no Hospital before was founded as this."

10. "The King cannot make Governors of a thing not in being."

7. "The first Founder in law is donor, when the King gives the name, and designeth the place; the donation most properly belongs to the Founder: But if the King leaveth out the nomination of the party, there many times (though not of necessity) he useth the words Fundo, Erigo, &c. But in truth the Corporation is made by the King's Charter, and the Founder is but an instrument."

9. "The money paid by some of the Governors in their private capacity is good: but the payment was as Governors, and so they are acquitted:

2. "A rent was reserved, which was a good consideration:
3. "A bargain and sale was to be upon confidence and trust."

10. "They may plead that they are seized in fore, although then it be not in esse; in answer to precedents, some are explanatory, and some negatory, ex consuetudine clericorum."

The case, however, was not decided in this Court, but an adjournment was made to the Exchequer Chamber, where it was solemnly argued by all the Judges of the land, except Sir Thomas Fleming, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, who was indisposed, and consequently not able to attend. Through the arguments of Sir Edward Coke it was judged, to the great joy of all that heard it, for the defendants, the Executors, Governors, &c. Notwithstanding the clause in Sutton's Will by which he ordained that any person or persons to whom he had given and bequeathed any legacy, or sum or sums of money, that should gainsay, impugn, or contradict his last Will and Testament, should utterly lose the same," the plaintiff, Mr. Baxter, who had surely transgressed this item, "had allotted to him the manor of Turback, in Lancashire, consisting of a dwelling-house, two parks, and large demesne lands, plentifully stored with timber, valued at 350*l.* per annum rent of assize, together with a rectory worth 100*l.* per annum, in the same county, and 300*l.* by will."

But there was still another inimical to this godly design. The following letter from Sir Francis Bacon to the King will show his sentiments on the subject:

" May it please your Majesty,

" I find it a positive precept in the old law, that there should be no sacrifice without salt: the moral whereof (besides the ceremony) may be, that God is not

pleased with the body of a good intention, except it be seasoned with that spiritual wisdom and judgment as it be not easily subject to be corrupted and perverted; for salt in the Scripture is both a figure of wisdom, and lasting. This cometh into my mind upon this act of Mr. Sutton, which seemeth to me as a sacrifice without salt; having the materials of a good intention, but not powdered with any such ordinances and institutions as may preserve the same from turning corrupt; or at least from becoming unsavoury, and of little use. For though the choice of the Feoffees be of the best, yet neither can they always live; and the very nature of the work itself, in the vast and unfit proportion thereof is apt to provoke a mis-employment: it is no diligence of theirs (except there be a digression from that model) that can excuse it from running the same way that gifts of the like condition have heretofore done. For to design the Charter-House, a building fit for a prince's habitation, for an Hospital, is all one as if one should give in alms a rich embroidered cloak to a beggar. And certainly a man may see, tanquam quæ oculis cernuntur, that if such an edifice, with six thousand pounds' revenue, be erected into one Hospital, it will in a small time degenerate to be made a preferment of some great person to be Master, and he to take all the sweet, and the poor to be stinted, and take but the crumbs; as it comes to pass in divers Hospitals of this realm, which have but the names of Hospitals, and are but wealthy benefices in respect of the

Mastership; but the poor, which is the propter quid, little relieved. And the like hath been the fortune of much of the alms of the Roman religion in the great foundations, which, being begun in vain-glory and ostentation, have had their judgment upon them to end in corruption and abuse. This meditation hath made me presume to write these few lines to your Majesty, being no better than good wishes, which your Majesty's great wisdom may make something, or nothing of.

"Wherein I desire to be thus understood, that if this foundation (such as it is) be perfect and good in law, then I am too well acquainted with your Majesty's disposition to advise any course of power or profit which is not grounded upon a right.

"Nay further, if the defects be such as a Court of Equity may remedy and cure, then I wish that, as St. Peter's shadow did cure diseases, so the very shadow of a good intention may cure the defects of that nature. But if there be a right and birthright planted in the heir, and not remediable by Courts of Equity, and that right be submitted to your Majesty, whereby it is both in your power and grace what to do; then do I wish that this rude mass and chaos of a good deed were directed rather to a solid merit and durable charity, than to a blaze o glory, that will but crackle a little in talk, and quickly extinguish. And this may be done, observing the species of Mr. Sutton's intent, though varying in individuo; for it appears that he had in notion a triple good, an Hospital,

a School, and maintaining of a Preacher; which individuals refer to these three general heads, relief of the poor, advancement of learning, and propagation of religion. Now then, if I set before your Majesty, in every of these three kinds, what it is that is most wanting in your kingdom, and what is like to be the most fruitful and effectual use of such a beneficence, and least like to be perverted; that, I think, shall be no ill scope of my labour, how meanly soever performed; for, out of variety represented, election may be best grounded.

" Concerning the relief of the poor; I hold, some number of Hospitals, with competent endowments, will do far more good than one Hospital of an exorbitant greatness; for though the one course will be more seen, yet the other will be more felt: for if your Majesty erect many, besides the observing of the ordinary maxim, Bonum, quo communius, eo melius, choice may be made of those towns and places where there is most need; and so the remedy may be distributed, as the disease is dispersed. Again, greatness of relief accumulated in one place doth rather invite a swarm and surcharge of poor, than relieve those that are naturally bred in that place; like to ill-tempered medicines, that draw more humour to the part than they evacuate from it: but chiefly I rely upon the reason I touched in the beginning, that in these great Hospitals the revenues will draw the use, and not the use the revenues; and so through the mass of wealth they will swiftly tumble down in a mis-employment. And if any man

say, that in the two Hospitals in London there is a precedent of greatness concurring with good employment; let him consider, that those Hospitals have annual Governors; that they are under the superior care and policy of such a state as the City of London; and chiefly, that their revenues consist not in certainties, but in casualties and free gifts, which gifts would be withheld if they appeared once to be perverted; so as it keepeth them in a continual goodbehaviour and awe to employ them aright: none of which points do match with the present case.

"The next consideration may be, whether this intended Hospital, as it hath a more ample endowment than other Hospitals have, should not likewise work upon a better subject than other poor; as that it should be converted to the relief of maimed soldiers, decayed merchants, householders, aged and destitute churchmen, and the like; whose condition being of a better sort than loose people and beggars, deserveth both a more liberal stipend and allowance, and some proper place of relief not intermingled or coupled with the basest sort of poor. Which project, though specious, yet in my judgment will not answer the design in the event, in these our times; for certainly few men in any vocation, who have been somebody, and bear a mind somewhat according to conscience, and remembrance of that they have been, will ever condescend to that condition as to profess to live upon alms, and to become a corporation of declared beggars; but rather

will choose to live obscurely, and, as it were, to hide themselves with some private friends: so that the end of such an institution will be, that it will make the place a receptacle of the worst, idlest, and most dissolute persons of every profession, and to become a cell of loiterers, cast serving-men, and drunkards, with scandal rather than fruit to the Commonwealth. And of this kind I can find but one example with us, which is the Alms Knights of Windsor, which particular would give a man small encouragement to follow that precedent.

"Therefore the best effects of Hospitals is, to make the kingdom, if it were possible, capable of that law, that there be no beggar in Israel: for it is that kind of people that is a burden, an eye-sore, a scandal, and a seed of peril and tumult in the state. But chiefly it were to be wished that such a beneficence towards the relief of the poor were so bestowed as not only the mere and naked poor should be sustained, but also that the honest person, which maketh hard means to live, upon whom the poor are now charged, should be in some sort relieved: for that were a work generally acceptable to the kingdom, if the publick hand of alms might spare the private hand of tax. And therefore, of all other employments of that kind, I commend most Houses of Relief and Correction; which are mixed Hospitals, where the impotent person is relieved, and the sturdy beggar buckled to work; and the unable person also not maintained to be idle, (which is ever joined with drunkenness and impurity,)

but is sorted with such work as he can manage and perform; and when the uses are not distinguished, as in other Hospitals, whereof some are for aged and impotent, some for children, and some for correction and vagabonds, but are general and promiscuous; so that they may take off poor of every sort from the country, as the country breeds them. And thus the poor themselves shall find the provision, and other people the sweetness of the abatement of the tax.

"Now, if it be objected that Houses of Correction in all places have not done the good expected, as it cannot be denied but in most places they have done much good; so it must be remembered that there is a great difference between that which is done by the distracted government of Justices of Peace, and that which may be done by a settled ordinance, subject to a regular visitation, as this may be: and besides the want hath been commonly in Houses of Correction of a competent and certain stock for the materials of labour, which in this case may be likewise supplied.

"Concerning the advancement of learning, I do subscribe to the opinion of one of the wisest and greatest men of your kingdom, that, for grammar schools, there are already too many, and therefore no providence to add where there is excess. For the great numbers of schools which are in your Highness's realm doth cause a want, and likewise an overthrow; both of them inconvenient, and one of them dangerous; for by means thereof they

find want in the country and towns, both of servants for husbandry. and apprentices for trade; and, on the other side, there being more scholars bred than the state can prefer and employ, and the active part of that life not bearing a proportion to the preparative, it must needs fall out that many persons will be bred unfit for other vocations, and unprofitable for that in which they were bred up, which fills the realm full of indigent, idle, and wanton people, which are but materia rerum novarum.

"Therefore, in this point, I wish Mr. Sutton's intention were exalted a degree, that that which he meant for teachers of children, your Majesty should make for teachers of men. Wherein it hath been my ancient opinion and observation, that in the Universities of this realm (which I take to be the best endowed in Europe) there is nothing more wanting towards the flourishing state of learning than the honourable and plentiful salaries of readers in arts and professions; in which point, as your Majesty's bounty already hath made a beginning, so this occasion is offered of God to make a proceeding. Surely, readers in the chair are as parents in sciences, and deserve to enjoy a condition not inferior to their children, who embrace the practical part, else no man will sit longer in the chair than till he can walk to a better preferment: and it will come to pass as Virgil saith,

'Et patrum invalidi referent jejunia nati.'

"For if the principal readers, through the meanness of their entertainment, be but men of superficial learning,

and that they shall take their places but in passage, it will make the mass of sciences want the chief and solid dimension, which is depth, and to become but pretty and compendious habits of practice. Therefore I could wish, that, in both the Universities, the lectures, as well as the three professions, Divinity, Law, and Physick, as of the three heads of science, Philosophy, Arts of Speech, and the Mathematicks, were raised to 100*l.* per annum a-piece; which, though it be not near so great as they are in some other places, where the greatness of the reward doth whistle for the ablest men out of all foreign parts to supply the chair; yet it may be a portion to content a worthy and able man, if he be likewise contemplative in nature, as those spirits are that are fittest for lectures. Thus may learning in your kingdom be advanced to a further height; learning, (I say) which, under your Majesty, the most learned of Kings, may claim some degree of elevation.

"Concerning propagation of religion, I shall in few words set before your Majesty three propositions, none of them devices of my own, otherwise than that I ever approved of them; two of which have been in agitation of speech, and the third acted.

"The first is a College for controversies, whereby we shall not still proceed single, but shall, as it were, double our files, which certainly will be found in the encounter.

"The second is a receipt (I like not the word Seminary, in respect of the vain vows, and implicit obedience, and other things tending to the perturbation of states involved

in that term) for converts to the reformed religion, either of youth, or otherwise: For I doubt not, but there are in Spain, Italy, and other countries of the papists, many whose hearts are touched with a sense of those corruptions, and an acknowledgment of a better way; which grace is many times smothered and choked, through a worldly consideration of necessity and want; men not knowing where to have succour and refuge: This likewise I hold a work of great piety, and of great consequence; that we also may be wise in our generation, and that the watchful and silent night may be used as well for sowing good seed, as of tares.

"The third is, the imitation of a memorable and religious act of Queen Elizabeth, who, finding a part of Lancashire to be extremely backward in religion, and the benefices swallowed up in impropriations, did by decree in the dutchy, erect four stipends of 100*l.* per annum a-piece for preachers, well chosen to help the harvest, who have done a great deal of good in the parts they have laboured: neither do there want other corners in the realm, that would require for a time the like extraordinary help.

"Thus have I briefly delivered unto your Majesty my opinion touching the employment of this charity, whereby that mass of wealth, which was in the owner little better than a stack or heap of muck, may be spread over your kingdom, to many fruitful purposes, your Majesty planting and watering, and God giving the increase."

This was Sir Francis Bacon's recommendation; his reason for such advice being simply that he was not himself included by Sutton in the list of Governors. King James did not wholly follow his advice; but a short time after, the Governors received a polite intimation that his Majesty would graciously accept a donation of ten thousand pounds towards the repairing of Berwick Bridge, upon the river of Tweed. This, of course, they were obliged tacitly to yield, and for that purpose met at the Charter-House, on the 30th of July, 1613. They were the same named in the Letters Patent by Sutton himself, except the Earl of Northampton and Mr. Baron Altham, who had been elected in the place of the Earl of Salisbury and Mr. Justice Forster, deceased.

The hospital now having outweathered the storm, the Governors assembled on the 3rd of May, 1614, to nominate the respective officers. The following were then appointed.

The Reverend Andrew Perue, M.A., Master, in the place of the Reverend John Hutton, resigned.

The Reverend Humphrey Hartness, M.A., Preacher.

Mr. Nicholas Grey, Schoolmaster.

Mr. Henry Bagley, Usher.

Mr. Thomas Barker, Physician.

Mr. Thomas Hayward, Registrar.

Mr. Francis Smith, Receiver.

Mr. John Wotton, Auditor.

Mr. John Postan, Reader, or Chapel Clerk, and

Mr. John Mochet, Manciple.

It was resolved that the members of the Hospital should enter their respective situations on the Michaelmas Day following.

Mr. Sutton's tomb in the chapel of Charter-House was now completed, and preparations were consequently made for a removal of his body thither. The corpse was carried by torch light on the shoulders of those pensioners who had already shared his bounty: a funeral oration was pronounced, and the body was lowered into its final resting-place, there to wait till summoned by the trumpet of the archangel, to appear with the rest of mankind, before the tribunal of Christ.

At an assembly of governors held June 21st, 1627, the following resolutions were made, and obtained the royal signature. Many of these observances continue in force at the present day.

"Charter-House.

"The Hospital of King James, founded in Charter-House in the County of Middlesex, at the humble petition and only costs and charges of Thomas Sutton, Esquire, this style shall be inviolably observed and expressed in the same formal words upon all evidences, conveyances, leases, and writings of records.

"There shall be an anniversary commemoration of the Founder kept every twelfth day of December, with solemn service, a sermon, and such increase of commons as we allow upon other festival days by our establishment hereafter ensuing.

"The Governors jointly taken make the head of this body corporate; The poor Brothers and Scholars, and such officers as are mentioned only in the King's Letters patent, shall be styled members of the foundation, and shall be chosen within two months after the vacancy, according to the express words of the Letters patent.

"All other officers of the revenue or household, not particularly mentioned in the letters patent aforesaid, shall be accepted, reputed and taken as members of arbitrary election, and it shall be in the Governor's power to make their number more or less, and to choose them sooner or later, as to their wisdoms shall seem best for the good of the Hospital.

"No member of the foundation, or of arbitrary election, that is lodged in the House, shall be a married man, either at the time of his admission, or after; and if he be, he shall be deprived of his place, and of all fees and profits thereto belonging (except Dr. Wright, the present Physician, and John Clarke, the present Receiver, and John Wotton, the present Auditor).

"The disproportioned and improper titles for an Hospital, of an Attorney-General, Surveyor-General, Receiver-General, and Steward of the House and Household, shall quite be abolished, and those officers shall upon all writings and accompts be styled as hereafter followeth in these our ordinances.

"All possible care shall be taken, and diligence used, to obtain an Act at the next Parliament, for the con-

firmation of the Foundation of King James's Hospital, founded in Charter-House in the county of Middlesex, at the humble petition and only costs and charges of Thomas Sutton, Esquire: And this care and diligence is imposed upon the Master and Solicitor, as they will answer the contrary at their peril.

"The common seal shall be kept in the Evidence-House, and under four keys, to remain in their custody that now have them, till the Governors dispose thereof otherwise: And then the same to be kept as shall be directed; provided always that the Master of the Hospital for the time being shall have the keeping of one key.

"The Statutes and ordinances for the good government of the Hospital, concluded upon by the Governors, and ratified by the common seal, shall be fairly and twice engrossed in parchment, whereof the original, with the common seal affixed, shall be safely kept in the Evidence-House, and the other, being a true copy, shall be fairly bound up in a book, to remain in the Master's custody, and to be brought to the table at every assembly.

"The keys of the Evidence-House shall be in their custody who now keep them, till the Governors dispose otherwise thereof, and then shall remain according to such disposition; provided always that the Master for the time being shall keep one: And no writings shall be delivered out to the Solicitor, but with a note of the particulars registered in a book under the Master's hand, and a note

taken under his hand that receives them for the re-delivery.

" There shall be a Ledger-book, fairly written in parchment, wherein shall be entered the true copy of all the deeds, evidences, surveys old and new, counterparts of leases old and new, bonds, orders, decrees, and all other writings touching the Hospital lands, and the same shall be ranged in their proper classes of every several manor, township, or other place.

" There shall be two iron chests, one in the Receiver's custody for keeping the Hospital revenues, whereof he shall give account quarterly to the Master: another with three several locks and keys, two in the custody of the Master and Receiver, and the third in the custody of whom the Governors shall please; to abide always in the Evidence-house, for keeping the surplus remaining at the year's end, whereof the Receiver shall be accomptant by a fair declaration, examined and engrossed in parchment by the Auditor, and signed with their three hands, and then safely laid up in the Evidence-house.

" There shall be two other copies of the said declaration fairly written and signed by the Master, Receiver, and Auditor, whereof the Auditor shall keep one to justify the accompt, and the Receiver another for his full discharge, which shall be as good, lawful, and sufficient acquittance and discharge, as if the same were sealed with our common seal.

" In time of a general visitation or dangerous mor-

tality by the plague, the Master, with the consent of four of the Governors, or more, shall dissolve the House in this manner: The officers, servants, and poor brothers that are able to travel, he shall dismiss for such fitting time, not exceeding half a year, as he shall think convenient, with their full allowance of diet and wages paid in hand; and if the danger continue, the advance of allowance shall be continued. The impotent and unable, by sickness or age, he shall leave under the care and charge of the Manciple, or his sufficient deputy, with two elder grooms to make provisions, and three old women lodged in the House, during the time, to attend them. Such Scholars as have parents or near friends able to receive and maintain them, shall be carefully sent home at the charge of the House to be kept, and sent back at their friends' charge when the danger is past, the times free, and the House open. As for those that are destitute of friends or means, they shall be sent out and maintained by the Hospital. For all which disbursements the Receiver shall impress money to the Manciple by warrant from the Master under his hand.

"The Hospital shall be sufficiently furnished with buckets, fire-hoops, ladders, ropes, and other necessary implements, against any casualty by fire, either in Charter-House or precincts thereof.

"What other orders soever the Governors, or the major part of them, shall make at an assembly for the good of the Hospital, and sign them with their own hands

in the Assembly book, shall stand in as full force and power as if they had been inserted with these, and ratified with the common seal.

" All other things ordered and enacted by the King's Letters patent for the confirmation of the foundation of the Hospital of King James, founded in Charter-House, in the county of Middlesex, at the humble petition and only costs and charges of Thomas Sutton, Esquire; as also all other orders and decrees of this instrument, ratified by our common seal, shall be inevitably kept and observed."

The Governors of the Hospital had in these resolutions well fulfilled the injunctions of the founder in every particular. They had overcome innumerable obstacles which had been set before them, and even when they considered themselves firmly established, they had met with another check as formidable as any of the former. King James, at the instigation of the royal favourite, Buckingham, was induced to demand the Charter-House revenues for the payment of the army. Sir Edward Coke, who had on a former occasion been instrumental in defeating the arguments of Mr. Baxter's counsel, now stood forward, and successfully resisted the royal aggression.

Thus were the wishes of Sutton carried out, and his Hospital founded.

" The imitation of things that be evil doth for the most part exceed the example, but the imitation of good things

doth most commonly come far short of the precedent; but this work of charity hath exceeded any foundation that ever was in the Christian world, nay the eye of time itself did never see the like. The foundation of this Hospital is opus sine exemplo."

CHAPTER III.

CHARTER-HOUSE AS IT NOW EXISTS.

"Yet let the hand of desolating time
These sinking towers and mouldering walls revere,
For not with useless pride they rose sublime,
For Science stored her choicest treasures there."

Of the officers of the Charter-House, the principal are the Governors, who, selected from amongst those who administer the Government, are appointed to regulate its affairs. They are in number nineteen, inclusive of the Master, who is a Governor by virtue of his office. They consist at present of the following:

The Queen.
The Queen Dowager.
The Prince Albert.
Archbishop of Canterbury.
The Lord Chancellor.
Archbishop of York.
Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry.
Duke of Wellington.
Earl of Devon.

EARL OF LIVERPOOL.
EARL OF HARROWBY.
EARL HOWE.
EARL OF RIPON.
VISCOUNT MELBOURNE.
BISHOP OF LONDON.
LORD LYNDHURST.
LORD JOHN RUSSELL.
SIR ROBERT PEEL, BART.
THE MASTER.—ARCHDEACON HALE, B.D.

We extract from Herne's "Domus Carthusiana" the following rules, which, with many others of a like character, hardly of interest enough to transfer, are still essential regulations:—

"There shall be two set and certain Assemblies, one in December, to take the year's accompt, view the state of the Hospital, and determine and order any business occurring: The other in June or July, to dispose of the scholars to the universities or trades, to make election both of poor men and poor scholars into places vacant, as also to determine and order any other business.

"If the major part of the Governours meet at an assembly, and the greater part of them present determine and give order for any thing propounded, then that Assembly shall stand good, and those orders shall be in force, otherwise not: And also all elections and expulsions made at such a full assembly shall stand good, otherwise they shall be

held unlawful, and it shall be the Master's duty to disavow them till the Governor's pleasure be further known the next Assembly.

" All grants, leases, and presentations, and all elections of all Officers mentioned in the Charter-House, and likewise of the register, receiver, auditor, chappel-clerk, organist, and manciple, as also of all poor men and poor scholars, shall be in the power of the Governors only, and they shall not elect above eighteen poor men, or eighteen poor scholars, at any one assembly.

" No patent or fee shall be granted for life to any officer whatsoever, but durante beneplacito.

" No poor man or poor scholar shall be admitted but into the next place after him that is or shall be pre-elected, and they shall not come one over the other's head, any powerful means or importunity to the contrary notwithstanding.

" The orders and constitutions of every Assembly shall be ingrossed in the Assembly-book by the Register, and signed by the Governors present at that Assembly within forty days: all which orders and constitutions the Master, Register, and other Members, Officers, Ministers, and Servants of the House, whom it may concern, shall observe and obey, as they will answer the contrary at their peril.

" Other Assemblies shall be accidentary, upon the occasion of the death or resignation of a Governor, Officer of the Foundation, or Incumbent upon any spiritual living being of the patronage of the Hospital, to elect or present

another in his place, wherein it is provided that the spiritual livings be conferred upon persons capable, and such as do, or have done actual service to the House, or have been Members thereof, before any others.

" A Committee of five at the least shall be chosen for the whole year at the Assembly in December, whereof any three, the Master being one, may proceed in any business left to the Committees: And they shall yearly, between Easter and Midsummer, assisted with some learned men, make a Visitation of the School, and certify the table at the Assembly following of the state thereof, and which scholars, between the age of sixteen and eighteen, are fit to be preferred to the Universities, and there maintained by the Hospital, which not.

" Those scholars sent to the Universities, if they continue there and follow their studies, shall be allowed each of them sixteen pounds yearly pension, at the four usual feasts, by even and equal portions, for eight years: but in case they discontinue sooner, their pension shall cease; provided always they shall not exceed the number of four-and-twenty such pensioners at any one time.

" Such as are to be bound Apprentices, shall have sixteen pounds a-piece in gift towards their setting out, whereof four marks shall be to apparel the Apprentice, and twenty marks to his Master, which money, both for maintenance at the Universities, and putting out to trades, shall be disbursed by the surviving Executor of the Founder, during his life, and after by such as the Govern-

ors shall appoint in that behalf; provided that the tradesman shall first enter into thirty pounds bond to the Governors for good usage of the Apprentice, and teaching him his trade.

"Such scholars as the Governors at an Assembly shall appoint to Universities or trades, with the allowance before specified, their parents or nearest friends that are able, shall be sent unto to provide them of places accordingly, before Michaelmas-day then next following, and if they shall fail therein, upon lawful warning given them, then those scholars shall be dismissed, and made uncapable of any allowance in or from the Hospital: concerning such scholars whose parents or friends are unable, the House shall provide places for them.

"Lastly, the said Committees shall take in their consideration all business of importance referred unto them by the Governors at an Assembly; as also all such things as the Master of the Hospital shall communicate unto them for their advice and assistance, to digest and prepare them, that they may be presented in writing to the Solicitor, and propounded at the next meeting of the Governors."

THE MASTER.

"Election shall be made of a Master that is a learned, discreet, and meet man, according to the express words of the Foundation, unmarried, and aged above forty years.

"He shall neither have, nor accept of any place of preferment or benefit, either in Church or Commonwealth, whereby he may be drawn from his residence, care, and charge of the Hospital; and if he do, in such case, he shall leave that place, or be displaced if he refuse to leave it.

"He shall have the economical government of the house and household, during the Governor's pleasure, and to put upon any Officer a mulct, not exceeding the value of a week or fortnight's commons, which shall be continued, unless the Governors or the next Assembly, shall see cause, and give order to the contrary: and also to fine any poor brother at four shillings fourpence, or eight shillings eightpence, upon any misdemeanour, in his discretion deserving the same, any further punishment he shall not inflict; but, upon continuance of their transgression and incorrigibility, he shall inform the Governors at the next assembly, by them to be more severely and condignly chastised by way of mulct, expulsion, or otherwise, as to their wisdoms shall seem best and most just for the offender's correction, and terror of others.

"All other inferior servants of the household shall be put in or out at the discretion of the Master, but he shall have this power in subordination to the Governors, and his actions shall be alterable by their censure and revocation upon just cause of complaint.

"He shall not increase or decrease any diets, stipends, fees, or wages, in the House or School, under or above

the rates set down in our establishment hereafter ensuing, as he will answer the contrary upon pain of paying the surcharge himself, and incurring the Governor's displeasure in case any allowance be shortened."*

The office of Master of the Hospital is now filled by The Venerable William Hale Hale, B.D., Archdeacon of London.

LIST OF MASTERS SINCE THE FOUNDATION.

The Reverend John Hutton, M.A., who resigned upon being presented to the Vicarage of Dunsby, Lincolnshire.

1614. Andrew Perne, A.M.
1615. Peter Hooker, B.D.
1617. Francis Beaumont, Esquire, appointed by the King.
1624. Sir Robert Dallington, A.M.
1637. George Garrard, M.A.
1650. Edward Cressett, Esquire.
1660. Sir Ralph Sydenham.
1671. Martin Clifford, Esquire.
1677. William Erskine, Esquire.
1685. Thomas Burnett, M.A.
1715. John King, D.D.
1737. Nicholas Mann, Esquire.
1753. Philip Bearcroft, D.D.
1761. Samuel Salter, D.D.

* Herne.

1778. William Ramsden, D.D.
1804. Philip Fisher, D.D.
1842. The Venerable Archdeacon Hale, M.A.

THE PREACHER.

" He shall be qualified, both for his learning and good conversation of life, to be capable and fit for the place, aged about thirty years, a Master of Arts of seven years' standing at the least, and one that hath been a preaching Minister the space of four years or more.

" The first and chiefest care and charge that we impose upon the Master and him is, for the service of God, that they, and all the Officers, poor Brothers, Scholars, and Servants of the Household, frequent the chappel daily at the accustomed time of divine service: the like shall be observed by the Schoolmaster, Usher, and poor Scholars of the Foundation, upon every Sunday, Holyday, and Vigil in the afternoon; and that there be a sermon every Sunday at morning prayer, either by him the said Preacher, or some other deputed by him.

" The Master and Preacher shall have in care and charge to see that the whole Household, and those of the School of the age of sixteen years and upwards, shall receive the Blessed Sacrament yearly at the three solemn feasts of Christmas, Easter, and Whitsuntide, unless they be satisfied by some lawful excuse and just cause of their failing; otherwise the party denying or delaying

shall be liable to the Master's chastisement, and the Governors' further censure.

" The Master and Preacher shall have superintendency over the Chappel Clerk, Organist, and Sexton, to see if each of them carefully perform the duties of his place; the one, in reading of divine service at the hours accustomed, assisting the Preacher at the Communion, and burying the dead; the second, in teaching the poor Scholars to sing, and playing on the organ at set times of divine service; the third, in keeping the chappel in a cleanly, comely, and decent manner, and carefully performing all other services belonging to such a place: otherwise they, and every of them, shall be subject to the Master's punishment."*

PREACHERS SINCE THE FOUNDATION.

1613. The Reverend Humphrey Hartness, M. A.
1616. The Reverend Anthony Parker.
1618. The Reverend William Ford, B. D.
1619. The Reverend Perceval Burrel, M. A.
1628. The Reverend William Middleton, M. A.
1630. The Reverend Daniel Toutville, M. A.
1643. The Reverend Peter Clarke, M. A.
1645. The Reverend William Adderley, M. A.
1648. The Reverend George Griffith, M. A., ejected by the Act of Uniformity.

* Herne.

1661. The Reverend Timothy Shircross, D. D.
1671. The Reverend John Patrick, D. D.
1695. The Reverend John King, D. D.
1715. The Reverend Emanuel Langford, D. D.
1724. The Reverend Philip Bearcroft, D. D.
1754. The Reverend Samuel Salter, D. D.
1761. The Reverend John Nichols, D. D.
1774. The Reverend Thomas Sainsbury, D. D.
1787. The Reverend William Lloyd, M. A.
1809. The Reverend Wilfred Clarke, M. A.
1812. The Reverend James Currey, B. D.
1823. The Reverend William Hale Hale, M. A.
1842. The Reverend Henry Budd Whittaker Churton, M. A.
1844. The Reverend Folliot Baugh, M. A.

THE PHYSICIAN.

"He shall be qualified with the degree of a Doctor in that profession, and shall have his yearly fee of twenty pounds confirmed unto him; he shall make choice of his Apothecary, and not exceed the sum of twenty pounds a year for physick bills, according to the rate set down in our Establishment; otherwise the Governors reserve the power to themselves to make choice of another that will accept of these conditions, or to determine whether they will have any Physician in ordinary fee, or not."*

* Herne.

PHYSICIANS SINCE THE FOUNDATION.

1614. Thomas Barker.
1617. William Barker.
1624. Laurence Wright.
1643. George Bate.
1656. Gabriel Beauvoir.
1673. Dr. Castle.
1673. Walter Needham.
1691. Charles Goodhall.
1713. Henry Levett.
1725. Charles Ball.
1730. Abram Hall.
1752. Thomas Hawes.
1763. John Hadley.
1765. James Grewe.
1773. Edward Dowsett.
1774. Nathaniel Hulme.
1807. Arthur Daniel Stone.
1823. John Vetch.
1840. Benjamin Guy Babington.

A resident Medical Officer was first appointed in 1835. The office was filled by Henry Cromwell Field, Esquire, who, dying in 1840, was succeeded by John Miles, Esquire.

THE REGISTRAR AND SOLICITOR.

" He shall be lodged and dieted in the Hospital, a man of good conversation, well practised in following Law Causes, a good penman, ready, diligent, and faithful in all such employments as the Governours or Master shall put him upon.

" His imployment shall be to summon all Assemblies, to register their orders and decrees in the Assembly Book, to draw all patents and leases, make them ready for the Common Seal, and enroll them in the Book of Entries, to draw all leases for the Governors, and wait upon them for the signing and dispatch; to attend the Hospital Council, and take their direction upon any occasion of law business, and, having the Master's warrant, to follow the same with all dexterity and diligence; to call in arrearages of rents, and make seizure or re-entry for default of payment by warrant of the Governours; to take all petitions and present them to the table; to take bond for the teaching, well using, and maintenance of poor Scholars made Apprentices; and by the Master's order and direction to put in suit the bonds forfeited, either for non-payment of debts, non-performance of covenants, or for any other cause whatsoever; and to prosecute and answer all suits in law whatsoever for and concerning the said House and Hospital.

" He shall not directly nor indirectly contract for the

preferring of poor men or boyes into the Hospital, nor with any of the tenants for renewing their leases; such business shall immediately be preferred by petition to the Governours only, and then presented by him to the Table: and if he be a transgressor herein, he shall forfeit his place.

"He shall not cancel or deface any orders concluded at an Assembly and signed by the Governours there present, upon peril of losing his place.

"He shall not presume to receive or meddle with any monies accrueing due to the Hospital by way of fine, rent, or debt however."*

REGISTRARS SINCE THE FOUNDATION.

1612. Thomas Heyward.
1627. Samuel Martyn.
John Yeomans.
1643. John Brent.
1650. Edward Cressett.
1651. John Holland.
1654. William Taylour.
1666. William Massey.
1669. Mr. Spelman.
1674. Mr. Lightfoot.
1699. William Hempson.
1739. Conway Whithorn.

* Herne.

1747. Thomas Melmoth.
1767. Henry Sayer.
1789. Thomas Ryder.

The offices of Registrar and Receiver are now merged into one.

The first person who held the double office was in

1835. Thomas Gatty, who was succeeded by
1838. Archibald Keightley.

THE RECEIVER.

" He shall not enter into the execution of his office before he give good security by ten several bonds of two hundred pounds apiece, wherein himself, with two sufficient sureties in every bond, shall stand bound to the Governours for the faithful executing his place and discharging his accompt; he shall deliver out no monies but only to the Manciple for diet, unless he have order and warrant from the Master.

" He shall, according to such letters of attorney as are or shall be made in that behalf, make publique demand of rents due by the Hospital tenants, upon the dayes expressed in the conditions of their leases, and shall take witness thereof that such further course may be taken for satisfaction as shall seem good to the Governours.

" At Michaelmas every year, when his accompt shall be given up, he shall have two hundred pounds imprested to him by the Master out of the surplus remaining that

year, or out of the House Stock, which imprest shall be for expense for dyet and other charges till Michaelmas rent come in, repaying the said money into the iron chest of the Hospital Stock at or between the end of November then next coming."*

RECEIVERS SINCE THE FOUNDATION.

1614. Francis Smith.
1617. David Lewis.
1621. John Clark.
1643. Andrew Hill.
1654. Alexander Lawson.
1660. John Payn.
1676. Mr. Payn.
1718. Ambrose Eyre.
1739. John Spencer Colepeper.
1779. Herbert Croft.
1786. Thomas Ryder.
1789. Robert Barber.

AUDITORS SINCE THE FOUNDATION.

1613. John Wotton.
1636. Henry Wotton.
1645. Henry Playford.
1670. Richard Spour.
1716. George Davidson.

* Herne.

1744. Thomas Melmoth.
1747. John Fotherby.
1776. Thomas Melmoth.
1783. Christopher Hargrave.
1785. Joseph Smith Hargrave.
1807. Henry Jenkinson Sayer.
1820. Thomas Gatty.

THE MANCIPLE.

" He shall put in bond of one hundred pounds, with one sufficient surety, for discharging himself by a just and allowed accompt of all such sums of money as the Receiver shall from time to time imprest upon him, upon the Master's warrant, for the affairs of the Hospital.

" He shall attend his service in the Kitchen till all the tables be served and taken away, and then he shall take his meals with the inferior Officers and Grooms at their accustomed table and rate established in these our Ordinances following.

" He shall keep a book of the weekly expense in dyet, carry it to the Auditors to be examined; he shall, within four days after the week is expired, bring it to the Master to be perused and signed by him, and whom else he will call.

" He shall not disburse or lay out any sum or sums of money for any provisions for the Hospital (save only the provision of dyet) without the Master's warrant,

wherein also he shall not exceed the rates set down in our Establishment ensuing; nor shall he buy any such provisions in the Market or elsewhere, but with ready money: and if he shall disburse anything contrary to these orders, it shall not be allowed him upon his accompt; besides, he shall be answerable for his disobedience.

"He shall take a true and perfect Inventory twice in every year of all the Goods, Moveables, and Utensils of and throughout the Hospital, and give accompt thereof to the Master, that he may lay the imbezelling or loss to every Officer, Groom, or poor Brother to whom it was intrusted, satisfying the House out of their wages at his discretion, and giving order for repairing and renewing such stuff as shall be so lost, or by long wearing become no more useful." *

There was formerly a Steward of the Courts, but this office is now merged in the Manciple's.

The office of Organist to the Hospital is now filled by William Horsley, Esq., Mus. Bac. Oxon.

THE POOR BRETHREN.

"They shall not exceed the number of fourscore.

"They shall not be holden qualified and capable of the place, unless they be such as are within the inten-

* Herne.

tion of the King's Letters Patent of the Foundation, namely, gentlemen by descent and in poverty; soldiers that have borne arms by sea or land; merchants decayed by piracy or shipwreck; or servants in houshold to the King or Queen's Majesty, and none of these to be under the age of fifty years at the time of their admission; and it shall be the Master's charge to certify the Table, when they are propounded at an Assembly, if he know anything of any man standing in election to the contrary.

"He that hath been maimed in the wars, either at sea or land, and not in any fray or private quarrel, being also a subject of the King's dominions, shall be capable of the place at forty years age or upwards; but if he be not maimed, though otherwise well deserving, he shall not be capable of the place unless he be fifty years old at the least: nor shall any be admitted whose body is tainted with any leprous, unclean, or infectious disease.

"None shall be admitted or elected that hath competent means to sustain him; and if at or after his admittance he shall be found to have an estate in value worth two hundred pounds a-coming in, viis et modis, to the value of four-and-twenty pounds per annum during his life, his place shall be void.

"No poor brother shall have leave to pass the seas upon what pretence soever but by petition to the Governours, and signed with six of their hands; in which case and time of absence he shall only be allowed his

wages, and have his place reserved for him; other allowances for commons he shall not have.

"They shall not go into the country to visit friends, or upon any other business, without the Master's leave, and that but for two months at the farthest; in which case and time of absence they shall be allowed two third parts of their commons in money, but no part of their wages shall be abated; but if they go abroad, either with leave or without, and fall under arrest, or any other danger whereby their return is stayed, in such case they shall have no means or allowance from the Hospital, either for commons or wages, only their place shall be reserved for them till the Governours' pleasure be further known: and, moreover, no brother shall presume to pass the out gates of the Hospital in their livery gowns, upon pain of paying a month's commons out of their quarter's wages.

"They shall not undertake the following of other men's causes and suits, nor procure the molestation, trouble, or expence of other the King's subjects, by their suggestions or informations, upon pain of paying what mulct the Master, by these our Ordinances, can impose upon them, and abiding the Governours' further pleasure.

"All other duties to be performed after their admission, as daily frequenting the chapel, reverent behaviour at prayers, civil fashion of feeding, cleanly and decent clothing, neat and wholesome lodging, friendly and bro-

therly conversing and living together, shall be referred to the Master's discretion to direct, and to the power we have given him to correct."*

The annual allowance to each Pensioner is *26l.* 12*s.*, which is paid in quarterly instalments.

THE SCHOOL.

"The Scholars of the Foundation shall not exceed the number of forty;† nor shall any be admitted but such as the Schoolmaster shall find and approve to be well entred in learning, answerable to his age at the time of his admittance.

"The Schoolmaster shall be of twenty-seven years of age at the least, a Master of Arts, of good reputation, both for his life and learning in the Latin and Greek tongues. The Usher shall likewise be well qualified for his place, having taken degree of Bachelor of Arts two years at least before his Election, aged twenty-four years: and if there be such in either University (no discontinuers) and that have formerly been members of this Hospital, they shall (cæteris paribus) be chosen before any others.

"The Schoolmaster shall have charge to admit no poor Scholar without one new suit of apparel besides that he wears, two new shirts, three new pair of stockings, three

* Herne.

† The present number is forty-five.

new pair of shoes, and books for the form he is to be in, or money to buy them; and if he fail therein, the charge of repairing the wants shall be discounted out of his own wages.

"He shall have certificate by good proof from the place whence they come of the just age of every boy to be admitted, and he shall admit none under the age of ten years and above fourteen, as he will answer the contrary. He shall keep a book of all such admissions, as also of all Scholars sent to the University, or trade, with a particular and punctual setting-down the day and year of their coming in, going out.

"They shall keep the accustomed hours of six in summer, and seven in winter, for their coming to school, and eight and three in the forenoon and afternoon for their collations, and of six in summer and winter, if the time of meals will permit, for their leaving off; not failing, both morning and evening, to begin and end their studies with the Latin prayers and collects now used.

"He shall read none but approved Authors, Greek and Latin, as are read in the best esteemed free-schools, and to see those of the upper form furnished with Greek Testaments for their use in chapel.

"Besides the Scholars' weekly exercise, they of the highest form shall every Sunday set up in the Great Hall four Greek and four Latin verses apiece upon any part of the second lesson appointed for that day, for the Master of the Hospital or any stranger to view and examine:

and also two shall be weekly appointed for reading the chapters and saying grace at every meal in both the Halls.

" It shall be his care and the Usher's charge, to teach the scholars to cipher and cast an accompt, especially those that are less capable of learning, and fittest to be put to trades.

" He and the Usher shall be diligent in the daily attendance on their charge, and shall not journey into the country without the Master's leave; nor shall they take into their tuition above sixty other Scholars, unless they entertain another Under Usher out of their own means, and to be dieted and lodged out of the Hospital: Nor shall they receive for teaching those of the Foundation any fee or wages from their friends.

" They shall be careful and discreet to observe the nature and ingeny of their Scholars, and accordingly instruct and correct them: in correction they shall be moderate; in instruction diligent; correcting according to the quality of the fault in matter of manners, and according to the capacity of the fault in matter of learning.

" All other duties of their place they shall faithfully perform; namely, to see that the Scholars be of modest and mannerly behaviour, well and decently clothed, orderly and seasonably dyeted, cleanly and wholesomely lodged: and that the Matron, Butler, Taylor, and Groom perform their duties to these purposes, otherwise their Tutors to

be censured by us the Governours, and their Servants to be punished by the Master of the Hospital."*

The present School-Master is the Reverend Augustus Page Saunders, D.D., F.R.S.; and the Usher the Reverend Oliver Walford, M.A. of Trinity College, Cambridge.

There are also four Assistant-Masters in the School; namely,

The Reverend Charles Rowland Dicken, M.A., Mathematical Master, who is also Reader and Librarian.

The Reverend Henry Wright Phillott, M.A.

The Reverend Frederick Poynder, M.A., and

The Reverend Charles George Curtis, B.A.

Professor Brasseur, of King's College, teaches the French Language, and Mr. Kochanowski the German; Mr. Edward Maxwell instructs in writing and arithmetic; and Charter-House is happy in possessing such an able and accomplished artist as it has in Mr. W. Robinson, the Drawing-Master. Fencing and drilling are also taught by distinguished professors.

SCHOOL-MASTERS SINCE THE FOUNDATION.

1614. Nicholas Grey.

1624. Robert Grey.

1626. William Middleton, M.A.

* Herne.

1628. Robert Brooke.
1643. Samuel Wilson.
1651. John Bondey.
1654. Norris Wood.
1662. Thomas Watson.
1679. Thomas Walker, LL.D.
1728. Andrew Tooke, M.A.
1731. James Hotchkis.
1748. Lewis Crusins, D.D.
1769. Samuel Berdmore, D.D.
1791. Matthew Raine, D.D.
1811. John Russell, D.D.
1832. Augustus Page Saunders, D.D., F.R.S.

USHERS SINCE THE FOUNDATION.

1614. Henry Bagley.
1619. Robert Grey.
1624. William Middleton, M.A.
1626. Robert Brooke.
1628. Anthony Andrews.
1631. John Byrch.
1637. Samuel Wilson.
1642. John Martyn.
1643. Norris Wood.
1648. John Stephens.
1650. Edmund Sly.
1656. Thomas Watson.

1664. Rowland Buckeridge.
1674. Thomas Walker, LL. D.
1679. William Bolton.
1685. John Stacey.
1695. Andrew Tooke, M. A.
1728. John Gough.
1731. James Hotchkis, M. A.
1731. Kornick Prescott.
1736. Samuel Patrick.
1748. William Ramsden, D. D.
1778. William Bird, M. A.
1791. Edward Wollaston, M. A.
1804. John Steward, M. A.
1812. Robert Watkinson, B. D.
1827. William Herbert Chapman, M. A.
1838. Oliver Walford, M. A.

The number of Scholars at present is 180. A list, complete up to December 1846, is given in the Appendix.

There is an Annual Examination for the whole School every Easter, and one for the "Gown-boys"* alone at Christmas. The Examiners are the Venerable Archdeacon Harrison, and the Reverend Thomas James, M. A., Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells. At the former of these a gold medal is awarded to that Scholar who has composed the best Latin Hexameters

* Scholars on the Foundation.

on whatever subject has been given out. A list of these Prizemen since the year 1816 is affixed to the School walls, of which the following is a correct copy:—

GOLD MEDALLISTS.

1816. Boone, James Shergold.
1817. Allan, Thomas Robinson.
1818. Churton, Edward.
1819. Allan, Joseph William.
1820. Jago, William.
1821. Borrett, William Penrice.
Farre, Frederick John.
1822. Cole, Joseph Griffith.
1823. Walford, John Desborow.
1824. Fulton, Joseph Atkinson.
1825. Brome, John.
1826. Hebert, Charles.
1827. Yates, Joseph St. John.
1828. Lushington, Henry.
1829. Bright, Joseph Edward.
1830. Scratchley, Charles James.
1831. Freese, John Wellington.
1832. Whitbread, Gordon.
1833. Bode, John Ernest.
1834. Currey, George.
1835. Marshall, George.
1836. Joynes, Richard.
1837. Marshall, James.

1838. Carter, Samuel Robert.
1839. Box, Henry Adderley.
1840. Curtis, Charles George.
1841. Walford, Edward.
1842. Palmer, Edwin.
1843. Fisher, Herbert William.
1844. Palgrave, William Giffard.
1845. Tweed, Henry Earle.
1846. Sotheby, Hans William.

There are also two silver medals given to those candidates who have been successful in producing the best Greek Iambics, and Latin Prose. There is another awarded to the best Mathematical Scholar, and prizes are given to that Scholar in each form who has acquitted himself most meritoriously. The same rewards are given by the French and Drawing Professors to the Pupils most proficient in those branches of education. Two prizes for the best Theological Exercise are also given to the sixth and fifth forms by the Preacher.

On the 12th of December, the Anniversary of the Foundation, an Oration in Latin is delivered in the Great Hall by the senior Gown-boy; and at the Banquet, which follows, the Orator's trencher is passed round: the noblemen and distinguished visitors who honour the assembly with their presence liberally respond to the call, and an amount is collected usually sufficient to defray the expenses of his outfit at Oxford. Previous to the oration, a

Sermon is preached in the chapel by some learned Divine who has received his education in this Institution. The banquet takes place after the oration; and amidst the revelry that ensues, the ever-memorable Thomas Sutton is not forgotten.*

* It was anciently the custom of the Charter-House Scholars to perform a dramatic piece on "Founder's-Day." It appears, however, that there were other days set apart for conviviality and merriment, such as the 5th of November, the anniversary of the deliverance of the kingdom from the Popish plot. A play is still extant, entitled "A dramatic piece, by the Charter-House Scholars, in memory of the Powder-Plot, performed at the Charter-House, November 6th, 1732." The scene is the Vatican, and the characters represented are the Pope, the Devil (in the character of a pilgrim), and two Jesuits. The plot is by no means uninteresting, and some passages evince considerable tact and experience.

Now, in the year 1724, there died a Pensioner of Charter-House, Elkanah Settle by name. He was born, in the year 1648, at Dunstable, in Bedfordshire, and in the eighteenth year of his age was entered Commoner of Trinity College, Oxford. Being possessed of no mean poetical acquirements, he applied himself early to the study of dramatic composition, and taking a prominent part in the political discussions of the day, he was so patronized by his powerful party, the Whigs, that, having been chosen in preference to Glorious John, an office was purposely created for him by the authorities of Guildhall, and he was advanced to the dignity of Poet Laureat to the City of London. His duty was to write the panegyric, and preside over the pageant celebrated at the inauguration of the Lord Mayor.

Howbeit, Mr. Settle changed his opinions, and was suddenly found writing with as much vehemence against the Whigs as he had formerly against the Tories. This dereliction on his part served only to obtain for him the scorn of the one party and the suspicion of the other. Expelled from office, his prospects blighted, and his works despised, Elkanah found himself reduced to the most hopeless state of destitution,

A list of the Orators is also to be seen in the School, from the same year as the Gold Medallists.

ORATORS.

1816. Pye, Henry Anthony.
1817. Churton, Edward.
1818. Allen, James.
1819. Jago, William.
1820. Bonney, Thomas.

and compelled to degrade himself by performing in a booth at Bartholomew fair, where, encased in a skin of green leather, he acted the part of the dragon in a piece of his own invention, entitled "St. George for England." So Settle gained nothing by his apostacy. Dr. Young, in his epistle to Mr. Pope, refers to Settle's last days in the following lines:—

"Poor Elkanah, all other changes past,
For bread in Smithfield dragons hissed at last;
Spit streams of fire to make the butchers gape,
And found his manners suited to his shape."

Mr. Settle finally obtained admission into Charter-House, and there, resting from his literary labours, he died, as before mentioned, in the year 1724. Now the similarity of sentiment which appears between Mr. Settle's works and the play performed by the Charter-House Scholars, gives rise to a supposition that the latter was the work of Settle himself. The active part which Mr. Settle took in the famous ceremony of Pope-burning in the year 1680 agreeing strictly with the ridicule which is laid upon his Holiness, when made "to run away in a fright" in the said play, and the date of his death being but a few years anterior to the said performance; there can be but little or no doubt that it is a composition of the fallen bard, who, it is said, "had a numerous poetical issue, but shared the misfortune of several other gentlemen, to survive them all."

1821. Lushington, Charles.
1822. Boyle, Charles John.
1823. Hadfield, George Horatio.
1824. Berdmore, Samuel Charles James.
1825. Clare, George Thomas.
1826. Lloyd, Charles Corpe.
1827. Allen, George John.
1828. Lukin, Cecil Edward George.
1829. Wells, Francis Ballard.
1830. Russell, John.
1831. Noad, George Frederick.
1832. Bode, John Ernest.
1833. Phillott, Henry Wright.
1834. Corbett, James Wortley.
1835. Anson, Arthur Henry.
1836. Boothby, Henry Brooke.
1837. Clifford, Charles Cavendish.
1838. Phillimore, Greville.
1839. Boyd, Frederick.
1840. Bowen, George Fergusson.
1841. Disbrowe, Henry Sharpe.
1842. Hale, William Palmer.
1843. Fisher, Herbert William.
1844. Davies, William Henry.
1845. Bowen, Edward.
1846. Gatty, Robert Henry.

We have named the Officers of the Hospital and the

School as they now exist; nothing therefore remains, but to describe the Buildings of Charter-House. We begin, then, with that which first comes in our sight,

CHARTER-HOUSE SQUARE.

To this there are three entrances,—Carthusian Street, Charter-House Lane, and Charter-House Street. In each of the first two there once stood a gate-house, the situation of which is now indicated by an iron gate, surmounted by the arms of the Hospital. This Square is supposed to have been part of the ground first consecrated by Bishop Stratford as a place of burial. In this Square, formerly called Charter-House Yard, was a town-house belonging to the Earls of Rutland. In the year 1656, the "rare Sir William D'Avenant," wishing to win back the public from the cynical and austere gloom which had long hung over it, (for, in those times of cant and hypocrisy, theatrical amusements were suppressed,) obtained permission to open a sort of opera-house in this mansion. The performance is still extant, and is entitled "Entertainment at Rutland House, 1656." A court in the north-east corner of the Square marks its situation, and is hence called Rutland Place. Here is the residence of the Usher, the Reverend Oliver Walford.

The Square is inclosed, and planted with trees and shrubs; an avenue of limes goes across it, which forms a shady walk in summer for the occupants of the houses

around. The trees, considering the part of London they are in, preserve their verdure remarkably well. On the north side, as we enter the Square from Carthusian Street, is to be seen the entrance to the Hospital.

THE GATEWAY

Is the original portal of the Monastery, and possesses many unmistakeable indications of antiquity. It is a four-centred or Tudor arch, with dripstone terminating in plain corbels; over all is a shelf supported by two brackets representing lions, grotesquely carved, which may safely be ascribed to the early part of the sixteenth century. On the right, as we enter, is the Porter's Lodge, a modern erection. On the left is the residence of John Miles, Esquire, the resident Medical Officer of the Hospital. These have nothing remarkable associated with them. Passing on, we find ourselves in

THE ENTRANCE COURT.

From this there are two places of egress. A road lies straight before us leading to the Quadrangles, the Schoolmaster's house, the Gown-boys', and the Preacher's residence; another, on our left, conducts us to the Master's Lodge, the Hall, and the Chapel. It is in this latter direction that we resolve to trace our course. Under an

archway, leading to the Master's Court, is the entrance to

THE MASTER'S LODGE,

Now occupied by the Venerable Archdeacon Hale. We first enter a spacious hall, the walls of which may be proud in sustaining a noble portrait of the munificent Founder. In other chambers there are portraits of the following distinguished personages:—

"His Majesty King Charles II.

A full-length of George Villiers, the second of that name, Duke of Buckingham, represented in a long wig, and robes of the Garter.

The Earl of Shaftesbury, in his Chancellor's robes, sitting.

Charles Talbot, first Earl, and afterwards Duke of Shrewsbury, a full-length, in robes of the Garter, with a white rod, as Lord Treasurer, in 1714 delivered to him by the Queen with her dying hand. A nobleman of fine abilities, and fine address, wavering and unsettled: a strong revolutionist; yet, in a little time, seduced into a plan of dethroning the very Prince whom he had invited over. Neglected by all parties; permanent only in the Protestant religion, to which he was an early convert by the arguments of our great Tillotson. He died in February, 1718, giving, almost with his last breath, assurance of his adherence to the Church of England.

John Brown Sc 23 Red Lion Sq Holborn

The Entrance Court.

The Duke of Monmouth, in a long black wig, dressed like the former, but not so richly.

The munificent Sheldon, Archbishop of Canterbury, is represented sitting. He did honour to his promotion by his patron Charles II., whom he attended in his exile. He was equally conspicuous for his charity and his piety. He expended above sixty-six thousand pounds in public and private benefactions, in relieving the miserable distressed in the time of the Pestilence, and in redeeming Christian slaves. His theatre at Oxford is a magnificent proof of his respect to the University in which he had most honourably presided, as Warden of the College of All Souls.

Here also is a three-quarter length of Dr. Thomas Burnet, Master of this House, highly celebrated for his learning, and equally so for the spirit with which he resisted the obtrusion of one Andrew Popham, a Roman Catholick, into the office by James II. He was the author of the famous "Sacred Theory of the Earth," a beautiful and elegant philosophical romance; and of the "Archæologia Philosophica." This latter subjected him to such censure, for the sceptical opinions it contained, as to prevent his farther preferment. He died in 1715. He is represented as a thin man, of a good countenance, in a black gown, and short hair.

The hero William Earl Craven is the last; a full-length in armour, with a truncheon, and a distant view of the camp.

These noblemen had all been Governors of the Hospital."

There are also portraits of—

The Founder, a half-length.

John Robinson, D.D., Dean of Windsor, Bishop of Bristol, and Lord Privy Seal. Dahl pinxit, 1712.

Dr. Edmund Gibson, Bishop of London, 1723.

A Prelate, unknown.

John Lord Somers.

Spencer Compton, Earl of Wilmington.

John Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham.

Benjamin Lancy, D.D., Bishop of Ely.

George Morley, D.D., Bishop of Winchester.

Humphrey Henchman, Bishop of London; and

Daniel Wray, Esquire.

There are two handsome Chimney-Pieces in this house, which have recently been painted and gilt.

Having viewed the interior of the Master's Lodge, we return to

THE MASTER'S COURT.

On the left, an arched passage leads us to Wash-House Court, described hereafter. In the centre our attention is drawn to a porch, surmounted by the Royal arms, leading to the Great Hall and Kitchen; whilst a passage on our right conducts us to the

CHAPEL COURT.

This is surrounded by buildings on the south and west sides, the Chapel on the east, and a colonnade or piazza on the north. This is denominated

THE CHAPEL CLOISTER,

but it deserves not the name. A row of six heavy, inelegant Italian semi-classic arches on one side, is all it possesses; there is nothing to attract the notice, save the extreme clumsiness of form and detail; in style it is almost nondescript. On the pavement are gravestones to the memory of the following persons:—Nicholas Mann, Esquire, 1755; Richard John Samuel Stevens, Organist to the Hospital, 1757; Biddy Maria Stone, 1762; Sir William Yorke, and Dame Charity Yorke, the former of whom died in the year 1776, the latter in 1779; William Wollaston, 1797; John Jones, Esquire, and his family; Dorothy Anne Heathcote; Lewis and Anne Crusius; Thomas Melmoth, Esquire; and Samuel and Maria Berdmore, the former Master of the School in 1802. William Ramsden, 1804; John Churton, 1814; John Swaine, 1821; and James Delabere Prichett, 1822, also repose there.

At the east end of this specimen of debased architec-

ture is a door in the same style, leading to the Ante-Chapel, over which is a small tablet, inscribed as follows:—

"Attende paulum, quisquis es; subtus jacet
NICHOLAUS MANN,
Olim Magister, nunc remistus pulvere.
Quis ille, vel quid egerit bene aut secus
In vitâ, omitte quæritare: scit Deus.
Monere maluit hoc quod ad te pertinet:
Bene universis tu fac et fieri velis,
Semper benigni patris omnium memor.
Sic si paratus huc intres, precibus tuis
Cœlum patebit, ipse quum stabis reus
Die suprema sub tremendo judice
Ratione vitæ reddita laudaberis."

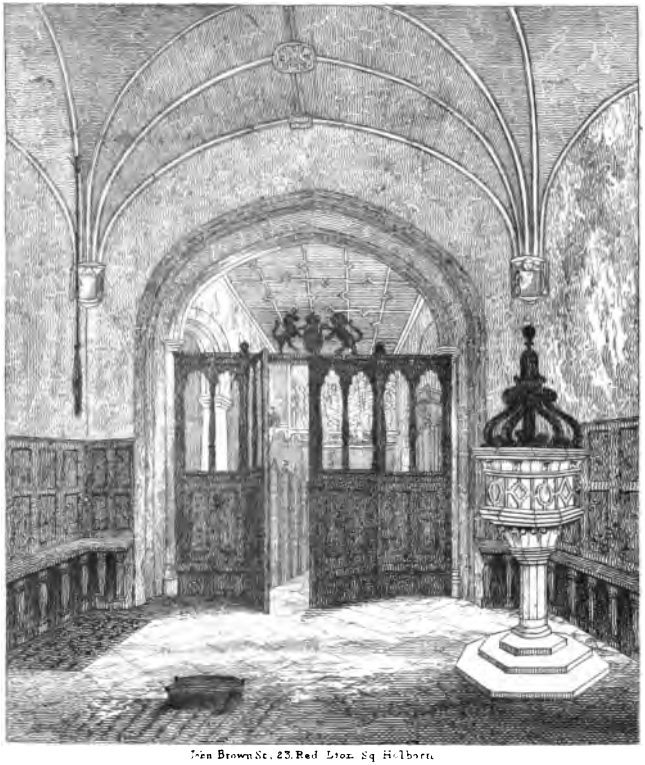
Having entered, we find ourselves in

THE ANTE-CHAPEL,

a small square chamber, at the east end of which is a modern screen, surmounted by the Royal arms, and those of the Founder, Sutton. Through this a most beautiful view may be obtained of the east window,

"Whence the light is faintly streaming."

The twilight gloom occasioned by the brilliancy of the



Ken Brown Sc. 23. Red Lion Sq. Holborn.

Chapel from the Baptistry

dark blue, contrasts with the small patches of white intermingled here and there, and awakens feelings of reverence; and, if we note it through the compartments of the screen, a figure in the window seems to be a Saint standing in a stall or tabernacle. Truly, these are

> —— "storied windows richly dight,
> Casting a dim religious light."

This Chapel is vaulted and groined, a rib springing from a corbel in each corner; at the intersection of these ribs are bosses, ornamented with roses and foliage, and shields charged with the instruments of the Passion.

Here is very properly placed, being the entrance to the sacred edifice, the Font. This is of stone, and modern, but it is wofully debased. It is arabesque; intended, we suppose, to correspond with the Chapel, which is Jacobean; but situated as it is here in the Ante-Chapel, which is Perpendicular Gothic, it surely would have been more appropriate to have avoided, if possible, a mixture of styles. The Ante-Chapel bears the date 1512, and is in good preservation. It is a simple specimen of its style. At its east end is an equilateral arch leading to the Chapel. The mouldings are distinct and good. This I conjecture to have been the nave-arch of the original Church of the Monastery. It is filled up with the carved wooden screen before spoken

of. This consists of a series of pointed arches, cinque-foiled; and through it we enter into

THE CHAPEL.

The plan of this building is most difficult to describe; the present chancel being part of the original nave: it is square, divided in the centre by two Tuscan pillars; a recess (it cannot be called an aisle) was added to the north side in 1826, and there is a tower at the west end, parallel with the Ante-Chapel. The south wall alone is part of the original Church; it is supposed that the choir extended some way to the east beyond the present Chapel. In carrying on some alterations and repairs a few years back, an aumbrye was discovered in the east wall, but in such a mutilated condition that it was not deemed necessary to take any measures for its preservation.

The pillars, which divide it in the centre, support three semicircular arches, the key-stones of which are embellished with the Charter-House arms. The roof is flat, ceiled, and decorated after the style of the time of James I. At the west end, under the tower, is an open screen of wood, carved in a style corresponding with the date of the rest of the Chapel. This supports a gallery containing the Organ. Its principal ornaments are grotesque, puffy-faced cherubim, helmets and swords, drums and instruments of music; and in the centre is a shield, tied up

with a thick cable, charged with the arms of the Hospital. The Altar is of wood, and on each side in the corner of the chancel, is a sort of stall, the one on the right being appropriated to the Head, and that on the left to the Second Master of the School. Over all is a carved wooden canopy, in the centre of which is the IHS painted and gilt. The Decalogue, the Creed, and the Lord's Prayer are painted on black panels, and form the reredos behind the altar. The east window is of five lights under one arch, and is filled with painted glass. The subject is the Divine Passion, and is the gift of the Venerable Archdeacon Hale, the Master of the House. There is another window in the east wall, to the north side of the one in question, which is also adorned with stained glass. This represents the Bearing of the Cross, and was placed therein by a liberal Subscription raised among the boys of the School. The glass in both the windows is of the kind called landscape, which harmonizes best with Elizabethan buildings. The other windows in the edifice are, in the south wall, two of three lights under one arch, in which are some fragments of glass, representing the Charter-House arms; four of three lights each in the recess to the north; and some smaller ones in the tower. The pulpit and reading-desk are against the south wall, as also are the Master's and Preacher's pews. The latter have small canopies over the seats allotted to them. The seats for the Pensioners are open, and have poppy-heads in the shape of greyhounds' heads,

couped, ermine, collared gules, garnished and ringed or, on the collar three annulets of the last, the crest of the Hospital. The Scholars sit in the recess to the north.

The Founder's tomb is on the north side of the chancel, and is a most superb specimen of the monumental taste in the reign of James the First. It is composed of the most valuable marbles, highly carved and gilt, and contains a great number of figures, of which the Founder is the principal. His figure, in a gown, lies recumbent on the tomb; on each side is a man in armour, standing upright, supporting a tablet containing the inscription; and above a preacher addressing a full congregation. The arms of the Hospital are to be seen still higher, and above all a statue of Charity. It is also enriched with statues of Faith and Hope, Labour and Rest, and Plenty and Want. It is surrounded by iron railings painted. The inscription is as follows:—

Sacred
to the Glory of God, in grateful memory
of THOMAS SUTTON, Esquire. Here
lieth buried the body of THOMAS SUTTON, late
of Castle-Camps, in the county of Cambridge,
Esquire, at whose only costs and charges
this Hospital was founded and endowed
with large possessions for the relief of poor mē
and children. He was a gentleman born at Knaythe,
in the county of Lincoln, of worthie

and honest parentage. He lived to the age of 79 years, and deceased the 12th of December, 1611.

The annexed drawing, as well as the following bill of costs, will give the reader some idea of its magnificence:—

ESTIMATE.

	£	s.	d.
For the enrichinge within the arch . .	6	0	0
For the two captaines sittinge . .	10	0	0
For the four capitalls . . .	10	0	0
For his picture, and crest at his feet . .	10	0	0
For the two boys, Labour and Rest . .	6	0	0
For the two pellasters, carved three sides a-piece	6	0	0
For the three pictures, Faith, Hope, and Charitie	15	0	0
For the armes	6	0	0
For the two capitalls	3	0	0
For the storye over the cornishe . .	10	0	0
For enrichinge under the cornishe . .	3	0	0
For the two death's heads, and one cherubim's head	5	0	0
For roses and other flowers, and enrichinge .	6	0	0
For payntinge and gildinge . . .	20	0	0
For carryinge the worke, and settinge with cramps of iron, lyme, and bricks .	10	0	0
For workinge of the masonry in alabaster .	50	0	0
For workinge the six columnes . .	15	0	0

	£	s.	d.
For sawinge the hard stone . . .	10	0	0
For workinge and pollishinge five rauce pellasters	10	0	0
For workinge and pollishinge the lover of rauce	8	0	0
For workinge, rubbinge, and pollishinge all the tables, both of rauce and touch .	10	0	0
For sixty foot of rauce, at ten shillinges a foote	30	0	0
For eighty foot of touch . . .	40	0	0
For nine loade of alabaster, at 6*l.* a loade wyth the carryage	54	0	0
For workinge and pollishinge the ledger .	10	0	0
For thirty foote of pace, at 2*s.* 6*d.* a foote .	3	15	0
Total . .	£366	15	0

In the return of the wall opposite the Founder's tomb is a small monument to the memory of Francis Beaumont, Esquire, formerly Master of the Hospital. He is represented kneeling before a desk, his hands resting on the Holy Scriptures, and habited in the costume of the period. The inscription is as follows:—

In a vault under the Founder's tombe, lieth
buryed the body of FRANCIS BEAUMONT, Mas-

ter of Artes, Esquier, late Master of this ye
Kinges Hospitall. He was second sonne of Nicholas Beaumount, of Coloverton, in ye county
of Leces^r., Esq^r. He dyed ye 18^th of June, A° 1624.
This monument was erected by Elizabeth Lady
Richardson, Baroness of Cramond, in Scotland,
his nece and executris, daug^r to Sir Tho^s Beaumount of Stanton, in the cō afforsaid, and brother to ye
said Francis.

The other monuments in the Chapel are for the most part tasteless and inelegant; there are, however, a few exceptions. On the south wall is a full-sized figure of Edward Lord Ellenborough, by Chantrey. He is represented sitting, in his robes as Chief Justice, with the following legend:—

In the Founder's vault are deposited the remains of
EDWARD LAW, Lord Ellenborough,
son of Edmund Law, Lord Bishop of Carlisle,
Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench from April
1802 to November 1818,
and a Governor of the Charter-House.
He died December 13^th, 1818, in the 69^th year of his age;
and, in grateful remembrance of
the advantages he had derived through life from his
education
upon the Foundation of the Charter-House,
desired to be buried in this Church.

As we proceed to the west from this monument, our attention is drawn to a stone in the shape of a lozenge on the pavement, with the simple initials M. R. This marks the burial-place of one of the most eminent Masters the Charter-House School ever possessed, Matthew Raine. On the same wall as that of Lord Ellenborough, a tablet has been erected to his memory, inscribed thus:—

MATHÆO RAINE, S. T. P.
Coll. Trin. in Academiâ Cantabrigiensi socio
Scholæ Carthusianæ cujus antea fuerat alumnus
Per XX annos archididascalo
In capella Societatis Anglice dictæ Grays Inn,
ann. II mens. III concionatori
qui vixit ann. LI mens. III dieb. XXIX,
decessit XV cal. Octobr. anno sacro MDCCCXI,
et in hoc sacello sepultus est.
Homini, justo, integro, pio,
Civi in patriam optime animato,
interpreti Sacræ Scripturæ
veritatis cupidiori quam contentionis,
et solito audientiam sibi facere
naturali quadam auctoritate,
et genere orationis gravi ac virili,
magistro liberalium artium,
Græcis et Latinis literis apprime docto,
et præceptori recte vivendi,
propter suavitatem sermonis atque morum dignissimo

qui in loco sancti parentis haberetur,
discipuli ejus suâ sponte suo que sumptu
H. M. P. CC.

On the west wall, over the entrance to the Ante-Chapel, is a half-length figure of John Law, Esquire, "one of ye executors to ye Founder, deceased ye 17th October, 1614, aged 61." He is represented in the costume of the period.

At the foot of the Altar, a plain stone marks the burial-place of John Patrick, D. D., Preacher to the House, who died in the year 1695, with the simple but emphatic inscription, "His works praise him." In the Chancel, a small tablet records the death of Mr. Gatty, the Registrar, in 1838; but the remaining monuments in the Church are erected in the recess to the north. A marble tablet to the memory of Andrew Tooke, Master, is the first that offers itself to our notice. It bears the following inscription:—

Juxta situs est

ANDREAS TOOKE, A.M.,

Scholæ Carthusianæ archididascalus, necnon in Coll. Greshamensi Geometriæ professor. Scire autem si velis, lector, qualis fuerit, ante oculos pone virum corporis et animi dotibus egregium. In omni literarum genere præcellentem in Platonis *συμποσια*, vel Ciceronis Tusculam inter primarios recumbentem; Grammaticum, Accuratis-

simum, Criticum, Oculatissimum. In reconditissimis Rei Antiquariæ atq; Historicæ penetralibus versatissimum; quem Musæ porro omnes plusquam quinta deliciarum suarum parte et totum perfuderunt; et penitus imbuerunt; qui Mathematica Studia Philologicis in utroq; summus mirifice conciliavit; In pueris instruendis, tum in sacris, tum in classicis literis, ut sapiens Architectus, et fundamenta fideliter jecit, et ad coronidem feliciter perduxit. Erat ei ingenium facile, uber, aptum, sermo gravis ac festivus; Acer aliquando sed urbanus leporibus ac facetiis, tanquam sale conspersus; Atticus omnino et Atticis auribus plane dignus: In pectore ejus pura fides nudaque veritas Humanæ pariter ac divinæ habitarunt et vigebant. Cum bonorum omnium amore summo et existimatione ducebat vitam; Mansuetus quippe fuerat comis et benevolus; Moribus suavissimis, candidissimisque. Jam religiosus amicitiæ cultor, ut amici commodum suo post-habito unice anteferret. In his tandem ad Famam sæcularem et felicitatem æternam apprime spectantibus, et maxime gloriabatur, et summo exultabat gaudio.

Natus	A. C.	1673.
Denatus		1731.
Ætatis		58.

Near this, on the same wall, is a monument to the memory of Dr. Thomas Walker, with the following epitaph:—

M. S.
THOMÆ WALKERI, LL.D.,
Scholæ Carthusianæ
primum alumni,
tum subpræceptoris,
et demum per annos 49
Archididascali;
qui
Hebraicam, Græcam, Latinamque linguam,
peraccurate tenuit
nec muneri suo fungendo magis fuit idoneus
quam in cunctis ejus partibus implendis
diligens et assiduus,
gravitatem cum urbanitate feliciter temperavit
nec hilarem se præstitit cum severitatem
tempus postulabat. Animi magnitudine præcelluit
hinc mirus in eo semper eluxit
cum pecuniæ tum gloriæ contemptus
et laude digna facere non laudari gestiit;
denique vera pietas, incorrupta morum probitas
et tota vitæ ratio bene subducta
suis eum, quod certe scimus, charum
Deo, per Jesu Christi merita
quod fidentes speramus
acceptum reddidere.

Uxorem, filium, filiamque, moriens reliquit,
illa conjugem, hi patrem
amantissimum pariter redamârunt
et ereptum mœrentes deflent.
Reliquiæ ejus hoc prope marmor positæ
felicem expectant resurrectionem.
Natus est Assingtoniæ in agro Suffolcienci
XII die Martii, 1647.
Denatus in ædibus Carthusianis
XII die Junii, 1728,
anno ætatis suæ 81.

In the Chancel, a plain stone marks the resting-place of Henry Levett, M.D., Physician to the Hospital in 1725, whilst a marble tombstone is erected to his memory on the north wall, bearing the following legend:—

H. S. E.
apud suos Carthusianos,
quos ita semper unice dilexit et coluit,
ut quorum intra parietes enutritus est,
in iisdem vivere voluerit et mori
HENRICUS LEVETT, M.D.,
qui
Oxoniæ
e collegio S. Magdalenæ
in socium cooptatus Exoniensem
Londini

nosocomio S. Bartholomæi præpositus
et in regali medicorum societate
non unâ vice, et censor et thesaurarius
ad hujusce insuper hospitii curam accersitus,
Ædes sibi pro suo munere destinatas
sumptu haud modico instauravit;
easque egregium successoribus suis donum
et sibi ipsi monumentum reliquit,
diversis hujusce vitæ officiis
quocunque ea in loco obtigerant
feliciter functus,
omnium commodis inserviit
et omnibus gratiam
et sine invidiâ laudem consecutus est;
erat enim ingenio
simplici, aperto, perhumano,
antiquis moribus et fide,
neque illo quisquam
aut amici aut viri probi
aut medici denique scientis et assidui
partes cumulatius explevit.
Ob. Julii, A. C. 1725. Æt. 58.

On this wall there are also monuments to the memory of John Christopher Pepusch, Organist to the House, 1767; Samuel Berdmore, 1801; Thomas Ramsden, 1813; James Currey, Preacher, 1823; Augustus Nicholson Saunders, 1838; two children of the late Head-Master of

the School, the Reverend Dr. Russell, who died in the same year; Henry Cromwell Field, Resident Medical Officer, 1840; Dr. Philip Fisher, late Master of the Hospital, and Mary his wife, 1841, and their nephew Edmund Conroy Fisher, who deceased in 1842. The following are the inscriptions to the memory of Drs. Berdmore and Fisher:—

Memoriæ
SAMUELIS BERDMORE,
S. T. D.
Nottinghamiæ nati,
qui hac domo institutus,
et inter socios Collegii Jesu
apud Cantabrigiensem adlectus,
hujusce Archididascalus scholæ
fuit co-optatus,
quo munere naviter perfunctus est
annos XXII
vixit pius frugi integer benignus
annos LXII
decessit magno bonorum mærore
anno M.DCCC.I.
Hujus ad introitum sacelli
quod fuit mortale est sepultum.

Hic
prope conjugem dilectissimam
quod semper in votis erat

conditus est
PHILIPPUS FISHER, S. T. P., Canonicus Norvicensis,
et per annos XXVIII hujusce hospitii magister.
Vir amore literarum
constantiâ et prudentiâ insignis
summis ævi sui viris amicitiâ conjunctus
in filiorum ingenio studiis moribus colendis
solicitus ac sagax;
annos vixit XCII
decessit die Januarii decimo nono
anno sacro, M.DCCC.XLII.
In Christo quiescit.
GULIELMUS filius unicus e tribus superstes
patri optimo desideratissimo titulum posuit.

On the pavement is a grave-stone to the memory of James Sidgrave, a native of Garsting, in Lincolnshire, who was Housekeeper to the Hospital for twenty-one years.

Before we quit the Chapel we must notice the Evidence-Room, which we reach by a staircase behind the Organ. For the better preservation of the Records of the Hospital, which are here kept, against fire or any other calamity, the room is cased throughout with iron, and there are no fewer than three doors, two of that metal, and one of wood, to guard against a forcible entry. The regulations with regard to entrance to this chamber are very strict, there being but three keys, which are in the

possession of the Master, the Registrar, and one of the Governors.

In taking leave of the Chapel by way of the Cloister, our attention is drawn to a small door on the right: this communicates with a spiral staircase leading to the roof of the tower.

The tower is square, and is surmounted by a heavy Italian parapet, with a thing in the shape of a pinnacle at each angle. The whole is crowned with a wooden dome, resting on pillars supporting semicircular arches: the dome carries on its top a vane representing the Charter-House arms. Under this cupola is the bell, which bears the following legend:—

T [arms] S FOR THE CHARTER-HOUSE
BARTLET MADE THIS BELL. 1631.

On the north side of the tower is a large clock, the works of which are well worthy of inspection.

In the vault beneath the Chapel is the coffin of Sutton,

the form and details of which are so strangely Egyptian,

that the annexed wood-cut is given to enlighten the reader.

Returning by the Cloister, we stop at a door on the right, which conducts us to

BROOKE HALL,

Named after Mr. Robert Brooke, fourth Master of the School, who was ejected for not taking the solemn league and covenant, but to whom, on the Restoration, this apartment belonged. Over the fireplace is an ancient portrait of a man reading, with the following motto inscribed on the sides:—

And gladly would he learn, and gladly teach. 1626.

This has occasioned many surmises and suppositions: some suppose it to be a likeness of Brooke; while others assert that neither the date, nor the apparent age of the figure, by any means agree with the account received of that gentleman, who, it appears, was but a young man when admitted Usher, in 1626. The last conjecture was, that the portrait was either that of Nicholas Grey, the first Schoolmaster, who resigned his place in 1624, or of his brother Robert Grey, who ceased to be Master in 1626.*

This room is now used as a dining-room for the Officers of the House, where they meet daily, and occasionally

* Notes on Charter-House, "The Carthusian," vol. ii.

introduce a friend, or an old Carthusian, to participate in the bounty of Sutton. Retracing our steps along the Cloister, we enter a small paved hall, and to our right we spy the foot of

THE GREAT STAIRCASE.

This is magnificently carved with arabesque ornaments, of somewhat the same character as those on the gallery of the Great Hall. It is six feet wide, and consists of twenty-one steps. Midway there is a large window looking into the Master's Court. Arrived at the top, we see on our right the entrance to the apartments of Mr. Dicken, the Reader; on our left, an ante-chamber conducts us either to

THE TERRACE,

A fine paved walk of near eighty yards in length, which commands a view of the Green; or to

THE LIBRARY,

Which we enter through a door on our left. This contains a valuable collection of erudite and scarce works, the principal of which were once in the possession of Daniel Wray, Esquire, who at his death directed his wife to offer them to the Governors of Charter-House.

The Great Staircase

They were graciously accepted; and they now remain under the custody of the Librarian, the collection being annually increased. Over the fireplace is a portrait of Mr. Wray, and a bronze medallion of the same gentleman. The latter is inscribed, "Daniel Wray, Anglus, æt. XXIV;" and on the reverse, "Nil actum reputans cum quid superesset agendum." Above the portrait the Charter-House arms shine in all the grandeur of heraldic blazonry. Adjoining is

THE GOVERNORS' ROOM,

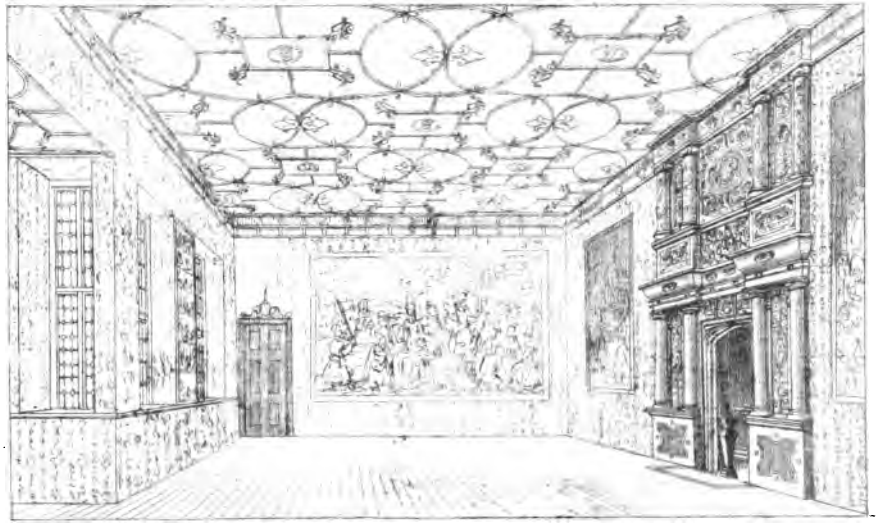
The decorations of which date about the time of Elizabeth, and are of the most magnificent description. The ceiling is flat, and is adorned with the armorial distinctions of Thomas Duke of Norfolk, brilliantly painted and gilt. His motto, "Sola virtus invicta," is inscribed on ornamental scrolls, tastefully arranged alternately with the date of the year, 1838, in which this remnant of Elizabethan splendour was rescued from ruin. Previous to that time the emblazoned shields, which now glitter so brightly in gold and silver, were well-nigh obliterated with whitewash. The figures in the tapestry presented a motley mixture of undistinguishable objects; half of the beautifully carved cornice which now supports the ceiling had vanished, and the room was an admirable specimen of modern disfigurement. How changed is the scene now! The tapestry, cleaned and re-hung, is in an excellent state of

preservation; the ceiling shines with a dazzling lustre; and the *beausemblant* of the chimney-piece is no longer clouded by the murky filth of centuries.

The paintings on this consist of the following:—In the intercolumniations of the four pillars which form the basement, are arabesque shields containing paintings of Mars and Minerva; and over the space for the stove, representations of Faith, Hope, and Charity: above this is a shield charged with Mr. Sutton's arms, with his initials, T. S., one on each side. A large oval containing the Royal arms surmounts this, with the emblems of the four Evangelists in the spandrils formed by the square panel of which it is the centre. On each side is an arch, supported by Ionic pillars, upon which are ovals, in which are portraits of the twelve Apostles. The colours used are black, red, and gold.

In this room there are four square-headed windows of five, four, and two lights, transomed.

The tapestry on the walls consists of six pieces; three of large dimensions, the subjects of which are not known, though many conjectures have been hazarded. The largest piece represents a King, sitting enthroned, crowned, and sceptred; behind him is a woman in plain attire; whilst at his feet kneels a Queen, who is followed by a retinue, consisting of two black men carrying a cushion, upon which rests a model of a fortress, another bearing the key of this citadel, and other attendants. This has been taken for the siege of Calais, and also the siege



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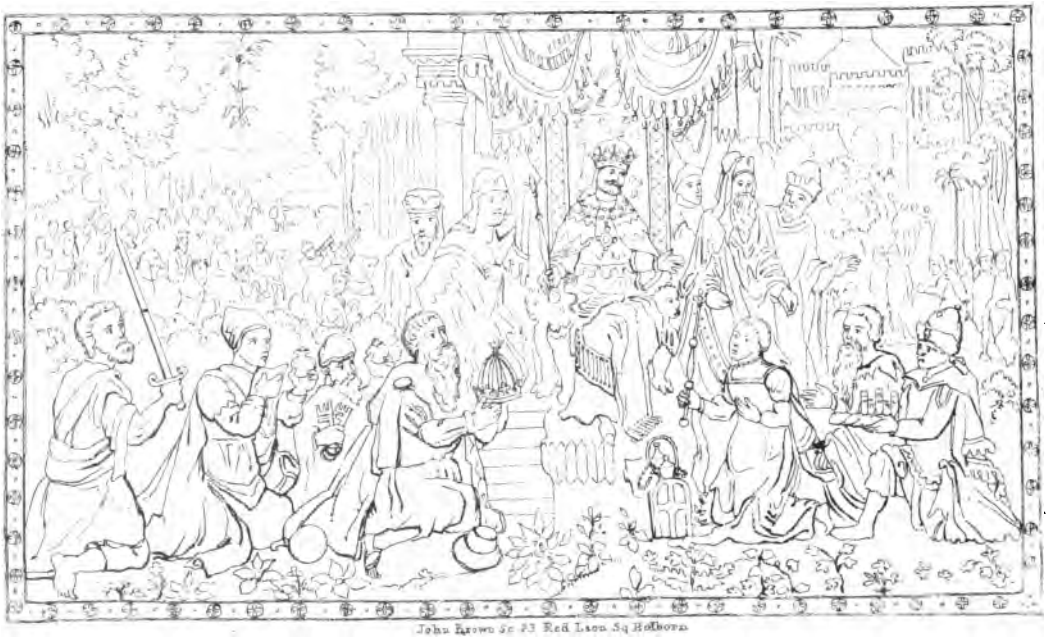
The Governors Room



John Brown Sc 33 Red Lion Sq Holborn

Tapestry in the Governers Room

of Troy; the last supposition is, that it is a representation of the visit of the Queen of Sheba to Solomon.

A second piece has been supposed to represent David, armed by Saul, in the act of sallying forth to meet "the uncircumcised Philistine." Two armies are seen in the background.

Another appears to be a mixture of Scriptural subjects; a scene in the foreground does not much differ from the account of Deborah with Sisera's head, whilst the death of Abimelech is depicted behind. Three other pieces, containing figures of men, some of which are crowned, all which bear a striking resemblance the one to the other, I suppose to be intended for the Judges and Kings of Israel. Similar illustrations are not unfrequently found in ancient Bibles.

Retracing our steps down the Great Staircase, we come to

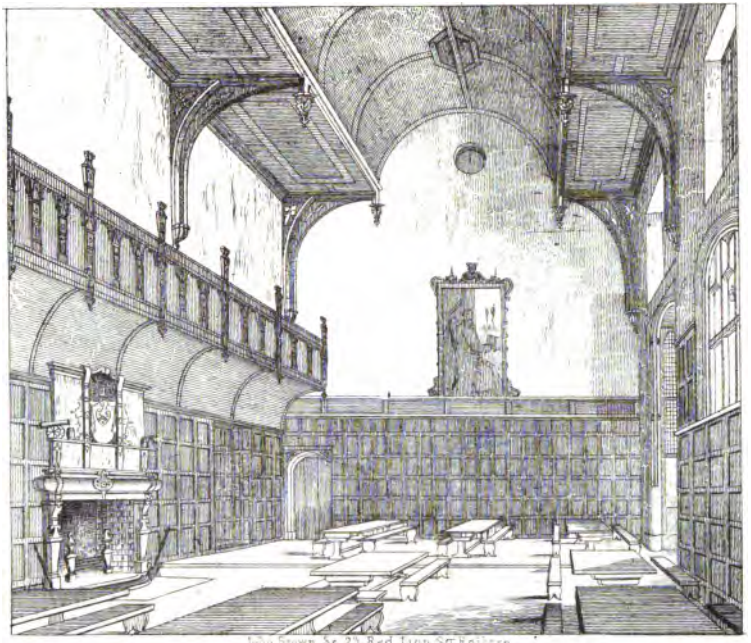
THE GREAT HALL

This is the most ancient of the buildings which date subsequent to the Reformation, the west wall being part of the conventual edifice. It was most probably built by Sir Edward North, who obtained the Charter-House for his private residence in 1535. At the west end is a spacious music-gallery, which from the style of carving, as well as the letters T. N. and the date 1571, appears to belong to the period when the unfortunate Duke of Norfolk was a prisoner in his own house. This communicates with

a smaller gallery at the side of the room, which was used as a passage from the great staircase to other parts of the house, and is of the same antiquity as the Hall. The roof is plastered, panelled with wood, and arched in the centre.

The room is lighted by three large windows, which have four-centred arches, and four smaller square-headed ones. They consist of five lights, transomed and supermullioned. One is sunk in a recess, with panel-work sculpture descending to the ground. There is also a lantern in the centre of the roof, which admits a tolerable quantity of light. In the windows are some curious fragments of stained glass. One pane contains the arms of the Lord Protector, Duke of Somerset, encircled by the garter; another contains a collection of pieces, the subject of which is rather ambiguous, the chief objects being a woman walking over a bridge, two horsemen galloping through the water underneath, a ship, the crown of Spain, the arms of Castile and Arragon, and the date 1670. A third pane contains the arms of the Founder, Sutton.

The chimney-piece was an addition by Mr. Sutton, and is of later date than any other part of the building. It is carved in stone, but is of grotesque design, consisting of imaginary scrolls, in the style of the Rénaissance school. The arms of the Founder, surmounted by helmet, mantlings, and crest, complete, are well executed; as also are two small pieces of ordnance on each side, which are boldly, yet accurately wrought. Beneath these, and in the centre above the space allotted to the stove, is an oval,



The Great Hall.

upon which is carved a dragon, or some fabulous monster; it is now very much mutilated.

One thing yet remains to be spoken of, and that is the noble portrait of Mr. Sutton at the upper end of the Hall. He is represented dressed in a black gown, sitting in an antique, high-backed chair, and holding in his right hand the ground-plan of the Charter-House. Within the last few years a print has been engraved from this portrait, on a reduced scale.

This room is now used as a dining-hall for the Pensioners, and the banquet is held here on the ever-memorable 12th of December. A door on the right opens into

THE UPPER HALL,

A small, low room, devoid of all ornament except the chimney-piece, which is carved in stone, and has the Founder's arms sculptured above, in a style resembling that in the Great Hall. The windows are square-headed; and, although the room has a gloomy and monastic air about it, we hesitate to ascribe to it that antiquity, which the worthy porter does, who conducts the stranger over the Hospital; he would fain have us believe, that it was formerly the refectory for the lay-brothers of the Monastery. It is now used as a dining-hall for the Scholars on the foundation. In one corner is a massive door, which opens into the Cloister, which we shall have occasion to notice by-and-by.

Returning through the Great Hall, we make our exit through a door under the Music-Gallery, which opens into a stone passage, on the right of which are the apartments of Mr. Tucker, the Manciple. On the left, an outlet opens into the Master's Court; and in the centre are three doorways of depressed Tudor arches within a square head, the spandrils being filled with roses, foliage, and angels bearing shields.

These lead to

THE GREAT KITCHEN,

Which gives the stranger some idea of the immense consumption of the house. The fire, we are told, can well roast fifteen sirloins. On one of the stones which form the pavement of this room there are still to be traced the remains of brass rivets; pretty sure indications that it once bore the brazen effigy of a prior or monk of La Chartreuse.

For the more regular review of the buildings of Charter-House, we must retrace our steps through the Master's Court and the Entrance Court, and direct our course to the new buildings, the "Gown-Boys'," and Green, a road which we avoided upon our first setting out. To proceed, then, down this road, we first have to pass another gateway, more ancient than the outer one, but which possesses no ornamental attractions. It is a four-centred arch, not so depressed as that of the outer gate; no mouldings or traces of a dripstone are now visible; the wall is

built over it for some height, and then terminates in a horizontal parapet, supported by a plain corbel table.

The wall on our right now offers itself to our notice, and we cannot help observing the ancient character of the masonry, and the rough unhewn surface of the stone, which are evidences of its having been part of the monastic buildings. The letters IH, with a cross of Calvary, which are worked into the wall, savour of the ecclesiastical character of its inmates. The letters IH, worked out in red brick on this wall, have been a matter of some discussion. Some have supposed them to be the two first letters of our Saviour's monogram, but, upon close examination, it will be found that there are no traces of the final S. The arch beneath, over which is the cross of Calvary, must have had its meaning. It has been suggested that it is the entrance to a burial crypt, and that the letters IH are the initials of the unfortunate Prior Houghton, interred in the vault beneath. A doorway on the right opens into

THE ABBOT'S COURT.

This was called, at the period when Charter-House was known as Howard House, by the name of the Kitchen Court: subsequently it obtained the name of Wash-House Court, and this was changed some time ago for Poplar Court, on account of some poplar-trees which formerly grew there, but which so inconvenienced the buildings, that they were removed a few years since. The name disappeared with them, and the court is now called by its former incorrect cognomen.

Of the courts, this is the most solitary and retired, and also the most ancient. In one corner half an arch is to be seen, the remaining half has been incorporated with the east side of the court. The stone windows, though square-headed, betoken antiquity; their aspect is mutilated and time-worn, and demands our respect. Little do we think we are in the Great Metropolis when we enter this silent retreat; the grass grows in the centre, in all the viridity of fruitful vegetation; how well adapted for the abode of a pious ascetic! Returning, we enter

THE PREACHER'S COURT.

This is a range of new buildings, castellated and turretted, built in the year 1825, after the designs of Edward Blore, Esquire. It is named after the Preacher, whose residence

John Brown. Sc. 23. Red Lion Sq. Holborn.

The Preachers Court.

is on the east side. In the centre of the north side is a gateway, with an octangular turret on each side, one of which contains the bell, which sounds regularly every quarter of an hour before the meals of the Pensioners, "to summon the wayfarer home." On the west side are apartments for some of them. On the south and east sides is a paved cloister, and at the south-east angle is to be seen the large west window of the Governors' Room, above which are five shields, excellently carved in stone. The gateway in the centre of the north side has a depressed Tudor arch, within a square head, the spandrils of which are filled with shields charged with the Charter-House arms. The parapet above is embattled. This leads us to

THE PENSIONERS' COURT,

So named on account of the residences of the Poor Brethren, which are on each side. This is of the same date and style of architecture as the preceding, but does not boast of the cloistered walk which beautifies it. In the centre of each side is a fine gateway, similar to the one before described as opening into this from the Preacher's Court, but without the two octangular towers. The one on our left opens into the stable-yard and servants' apartments; that on the north side into the burial-ground; and that on our right into

THE SCHOLARS' COURT.

Upon entering this, a fine, substantial, and handsome house at the north-east angle attracts our notice. This is the residence of the Head-Master, and was rebuilt at the same time as the new courts were erected. A small house on the north side is the residence of the Matron; and in the south-east corner is a lodge assigned to the use of the Gown-Boys' Butler. On the east side, a semicircular-arched doorway, with the stones of the quoined work on the sides thickly engraven with the names of those Scholars on the foundation who have left the quiet realms of Chartreuse, and are embarked on the troubled stream of life, together with the date of their departure, conducts us to the apartments allotted to the boys on the Foundation, and which, having no real name attached to them, are called after the Scholars themselves,

"GOWN-BOYS'."

They consist of a Hall and a Writing-School. The former has recently been decorated with a stone chimney-piece in the Elizabethan style, and the ceiling has been adorned with arabesque shields and scrolls. It is used for all the meals of the Scholars, except dinner, and also as a sitting-room for the "Uppers." Opposite this is the Writing-School. This is a fine square room, and is part of the old School. The roof is supported by four massive wooden

John Brown Sc 23 Red Lion Sq Holborn.

Antient Doorway in the Cloisters

pillars, and is ornamented with nine shields, of very fanciful design, charged with the armorial bearings of the Founder, the first Governors, and other personages in some way or other interested in the Hospital, a list of which will be given presently. This is used as a sitting-room for the "Unders."

Leaving this, we depart through a door which looks into the Green, but which opens into

THE CLOISTER,

A long arched row of buildings on the west side of the Green. The west wall is evidently incorporated with the ancient range of cells, as may be seen by an ancient doorway, which still exists. It is an equilateral arch within a square head, the spandrils being filled with quatrefoils. It is very much mutilated, and all mouldings that there may have formerly been are now wholly obliterated. The east wall is of brick, and is supposed to have been built by the Duke of Norfolk, in the year 1571. The figures 1.5.7. were stamped in iron on the west side, and the figure 1 has subsequently been added; and when we remember that it was in 1571 when the Duke was finally imprisoned, and also that that date is carved on the music-gallery in the Great Hall, we think that is sufficient ground for the addition. There is not much attempt at ornament, the windows being plain squares in the wall. There appears to have been a flat ceiling, or quasi-roof, immediately

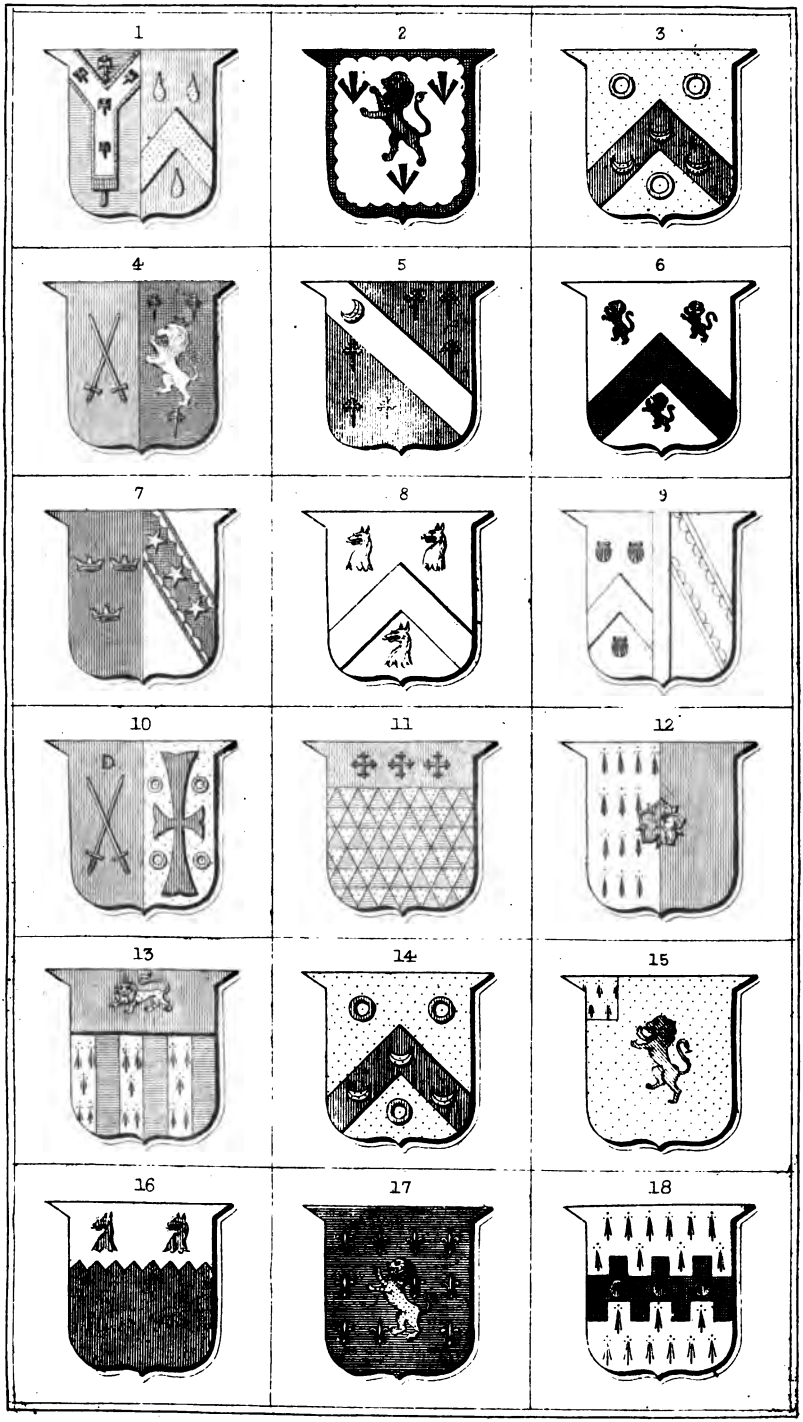
above the windows, traces of which still remain. Above this is the Terrace, which we mentioned before. In the centre of the Cloisters is an abutment in the form of half an octagon, which has been denominated "Middle Briars" from time immemorial. The etymology of this strange name has successfully outbraved inquiry. The Cloisters, being covered and paved with stone, are the favourite resort of the football and hockey players, who are there safe from the inclemencies of the weather. We now find ourselves in the Green; but we proceed to our left, and enter the Head-Master's house, to see the other half of the Old School-Room, which is now used as a sitting-room for his Scholars. The ceiling of this room is ornamented in a style precisely like that of the Gown Boys' Writing-School, being only separated from it by a thick wall. There are, together with those in the Writing-School, eighteen shields, consisting of the following:—

1. The armorial bearings of George Abbot, Archbishop of Canterbury: Canterbury impaling Gules, a chevron between three pears pendant, stalked Or.

2. Lord Chancellor Egerton: Argent, a lion rampant Gules, between three pheons Sable.

3. Thomas Sutton, Esquire: Or, on a chevron, between three annulets Gules, as many crescents of the field.

4. John King, Bishop of London: London, impaling, Sable, a lion rampant Or, crowned Argent, between three crosses crosslet fitchée of the second.



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5. The Earl of Northampton: Gules, a bend between six crosses crosslet fitchée Argent.

6. Henry Thoresby, Esquire: Argent, a chevron between three lions rampant Sable.

7. Launcelot Andrews, Bishop of Ely: Ely, impaling, Argent, on a bend engrailed and cotised Sable three mullets of the field.

8. Uncertain.

9. Uncertain.

10. John Overall, D. D., Dean of St. Paul's: London, impaling, Or, a cross patonée, between four annulets Gules.

11. Dr. George Mountain, Dean of Westminster: Barry lozengy Or and Azure, on a chief Gules three crosses crosslet of the first.

12. Jeffrey Nightingale, Esquire: Per pale, Ermine and Gules, a rose counterchanged.

13. Sir James Altham: Paly of six, Ermine and Azure, on a chief Gules a lion rampant Or.

14. Thomas Sutton, Esquire.

15. Richard Sutton, Esquire: Or, a lion rampant Vert, a canton Ermine.

16. John Law: Gules, on a chief, indented Argent, two wolves' heads, erased, of the field.

17. Francis Beaumont, Master: Azure, semée of fleurs-de-lis, a lion rampant Or.

18. Thomas Browne: Ermine, on a fess, embattled and counter-embattled, Sable, three escallops Or.

At the upper end of the room are the Royal arms, sculptured in stone, which, as the letters J. R. indicate, are of the date of James the First's reign. We now leave this, and turning to our left, we find ourselves in

UNDER GREEN,

So called on account of its being exclusively the property of the "Unders." It is a fine square grass-plat, about three acres in extent, and is bounded on the north by Wilderness-Row, on the east by Goswell-Street, on the south by the School and "Upper Green," and on the west by

THE MASTER'S GARDEN,

A small, yet complete little flower-garden, formed of shady walks and choice parterres, and adorned with some very rare trees and shrubs, which, we must confess, have but a dingy hue. Notwithstanding, there are not many such gardens in London. A fountain plays into a stone basin in the centre of the lawn; and a row of iron railings at a short distance to the west marks the separation of this garden from

THE BURIAL-GROUND,

Where the bodies of the Poor Brethren are interred. There are a few tombstones to the memory of other

people, among whom may be mentioned Dr. Hulme, Physician to Charter-House, who died in 1808, from a fall down stairs when at the advanced age of seventy-five. Returning to "Under Green," we proceed to visit

THE SCHOOL,

A large brick building, without any show of ornament, erected on a small hill which separates the two Greens. This hill is supposed to have been raised over the northern range of the Cloisters. The School was built after the designs of Mr. Pilkington, in the year 1803. The large door in the centre is surrounded by stones bearing the names of former Carthusians, similar to that of the Old School, before mentioned. We enter by a double door, and suddenly find ourselves caught in a maze of forms, entangled among the intricacies of innumerable desks. Before us is a large seat, elevated on three steps, and surmounted by a canopy, where the Head-Master presides at prayers and other occasions, and which is capable of containing six persons. Five smaller desks, for the use of the Usher and Assistant Masters, are arranged conveniently over the room; one at each end, one in front, and one on each side of that of the Head-Master. Four horseshoes are placed before four of these desks, capable of comfortably seating sixteen boys. Eight gigantic maps adorn the walls. These were set up at a cost of *366l.*, and represent the World, Europe and America, England and

Italy, Palestine and Greece. Six large windows, besides an octagonal lantern in the centre of the roof, give light to the room. Both at the east and the west end there is a small room, where the Masters occasionally retire with their classes, to avoid the noise of the School. They are also used for the French and Drawing classes. Behind the Head-Master's desk another room has recently been erected.

As we leave the "classic den," we pause to regard the names sculptured on the exterior, and to see if amongst them we recognize either a notable bully or an early companion. Doubtless, there are both. On the key-stone of the arch are engraved the names of the Head-Masters since the time of Dr. Crusins:—

E. L. Crusins, 1719.
J. Hotchkis, 1720.
S. Berdmore, 1755.
M. Raine, 1778.
J. Russell, 1803.
A. P. Saunders, 1819.

We now direct our course to St. Thomas's Church and Schools, specimens of modern architecture, the former of which was built a few years ago on a small piece of ground which the Governors of Charter-House kindly granted for that purpose, the latter now in course of erection. The entrance is in Goswell-Street. The side next Charter-

House is surrounded by a high brick wall. We now advance a few steps, and find ourselves in

UPPER GREEN.

This is not so large by an acre as "Under Green," but, the situation being more convenient and the ground superior, it has been chosen by the "Uppers" for their place of recreation. It is here that the cricket-matches are played, which take place regularly every year between the present and old Carthusians.

To our left is a gravel walk, the site of the ancient eastern range of cloisters, which two doorways, entrances to the habitations of the monks, clearly indicate. These are similar, both in form and ornament, to the one on the opposite side, the only difference being in height; but when we see that on the one side the ground may have been raised, whilst on the other the pavement of the cloisters prevent it, we may suppose them to have been of the same size. On the left of these, close to the ground, are two flat square stones, which tradition reports to be the foot of the coffin of the recluse who inhabited the cell. The wall is evidently part of the ancient Monastery.

On a modern part of this wall, and between these two doorways, is a rude kind of coronet, with the word CROWN underneath, painted in white. This is the spot where the Crown Inn formerly stood. The legend among the Scholars is, that the late Lord Ellenborough, when at

Charter-House, painted this said crown; and, when revisiting the scenes of his youth many years afterwards, was surprised to find it entire and perfect, as he had left it. Delighted at this, he expressed a wish that it might be now and then renewed, and not allowed to fall into oblivion. Whether or not this is true, the crown, with the letters beneath, is kept painted and restored, as soon as it begins to look dingy.

In the south-east corner of the Green, towards which we are now coming, is a fine fives court, and a little nearer us a smaller one. These are now, and have been for years, called the "Tennis Courts." This is a very favourite pastime among Carthusians at all periods of the year. Adjoining the Tennis Court is a door leading to Mr. Walford's house, which we enter, having first passed through a small yard, where a gymnastic pole has been erected for the *divertissement* of the Scholars in his house. Two spacious "long rooms" are assigned to their use.

Returning into the Green, we pass another door, which leads to the Day-Boys' apartments; and another beyond that, which conducts us through a passage to the house of Johnson Phillott, Esquire; and we find ourselves once more at the Chapel.

We have now reviewed all the buildings of Charter-House; we have revisited the scene of many a youthful adventure; we have cast a retrospective glance over nooks

and corners known only to Carthusians—spots hallowed in our memory by the recollection of some frolicksome freak which escaped the vigilant eye of the Master. But one thing has not been spoken of, which, for the satisfaction of the occasional reader, must not be omitted, namely, the plan of education which has been so successfully practised at Charter-House, under the jurisdiction of the present Head-Master. Charter-House has been proved to be second to none of the public schools of this country in the production of men to illuminate their age either in clerical or lay capacities. A former Archbishop of Canterbury, and two living Bishops of our Church, are sufficient examples of the soundness of Carthusian divinity. The late Lord Ellenborough, a present Baron of the Exchequer, and a Justice of Her Majesty's Common Pleas, by their proficiency in the law, bear ample testimony to the excellency of Carthusian instruction. Many are the noble names to which Charter-House can boast of having given education, the system of which, as carried on at the present day, it behoves us to explain. Early morning school commences at eight every morning. Between this and "second school," which begins at half-past nine, the scholars have time to break their fast. At twelve they again leave school, and dine; and at two resume their afternoon studies. At four they are dismissed for the day. The school is divided into seven forms, inclusive of the "Shell," which is a transition state from the third to the fourth form. The very young are called "Petties." The Day-Boys join the Boarders

daily at half-past nine. The Drawing-Master attends on the afternoons of Wednesday and Saturday, the two half-holidays. There is, also, an extra half-holiday generally granted on an occasion of a Carthusian obtaining any distinction at either of the Universities. The Scholars are allowed, at the invitation of parents or friends, to "go out" for the Saturday afternoon and Sunday; provided always, that they return to Charter-House before nine on Sunday evening. The "Uppers" alone enjoy this privilege weekly; the "Unders" are restricted to a fortnightly visit. The vacations return three times in the year, at Whitsuntide, Midsummer, and Christmas, giving altogether fifteen weeks of recreation to the Scholars. The Gown-Boys have the same privileges, undergo the same treatment, and are subject to the same discipline as the Boarders. They are, however, prohibited from going out during Lent. A quarter of an hour before every school, and also before dinner and locking up at night, a bell is rung to give notice to the Scholars of the approaching time of studies, dinner, or rest, as it may be. The Chapel-bell also rings at eight and nine at night, to warn the absent Pensioner of the approaching hour. There is one peculiarity attached to the ringing, which is calculated to serve the office of the ordinary passing-bell, and that is, the number of strokes, which must correspond with their number. So that, when a brother Pensioner has deceased, his companions are informed of their loss by one stroke of the bell less than on the preceding evening.

In taking leave of this excellent Institution, the reader will, we are sure, bear with us in certifying that Charter-House is inferior to none of the charitable establishments of the kingdom. A Hospital, a College, and a School are here united in one. The Pensioners themselves verify, by their venerable looks and healthy appearance, the statement that they are well provided for; and the School is rising daily in the estimation of both the Universities by the high honours which Carthusians are carrying in triumph from the field. Under the Saunders administration the numbers are so rapidly increasing, that it has been found absolutely necessary to have an additional room built at the back of the present School-room.

The reader, whether Carthusian or not, will, we trust, join us with hearty good-will in saying,

"FLOREAT ÆTERNUM CARTHUSIANA DOMUS!"

EFFIGY OF SUTTON, FROM HIS MONUMENT.

APPENDIX.

I.

"CARTHUSIENSE CŒNOBIUM IN SUBURBIO LONDINENSIS CIVITATIS, LA SALUTATION MERE DIEU, NUNCUPATUM.

"Licentia EDVARDI tertii de Fundatione ejusdem.

"Rex omnibus ad quos &c. salutem.

"Sciatis, quod de Gratiâ nostrâ speciali concessimus et Licentiam dedimus, pro nobis et Hæredibus nostris, quantum in nobis est, Dilecto et Fideli nostro Waltero Domino de Mannay Militi, quod ipse et solo suo proprio, viz. in quodam loco extra Barram de West-Smithfield, London, vocato Newe cherche haw, quod quidem solum de nobis non tenetur in capite, quandam domum Monachorum Ordinis Cartusiensis, viz. de quodam Priore et certis Monachis ibidem, La Salutation de Mere Dieu, in honore Dei et B. Mariæ Virginis Fundare, et 20 acres terræ cum pertinentiis de solo prædicto, una cum quâdam Capellâ et aliis Domibus supra terram prædictam ædificatis, dare possit et assignare præfatis Priori et Monachis, et Successoribus suis, pro inhabitatione suâ ibidem facienda, ad Missas, Orationes, et alia Divina Servitia, pro salubri Statu nostro, et ipsius Walteri et Margaretæ Uxoris ejus, dum vixerimus; et pro animâ nostrâ, et pro animabus Progenitorum et Hæredum nostrorum: necnon animabus eorundem

Walteri et Margaretæ, Antecessorum, et Hæredum suorum, cum ab hac luce abstracti fuerimus, et animabus Aliciæ de Henaud, et Michaelis Northburgh, nuper Episcopi Londinensis, ac omnium Benefactorum ipsius Walteri, et omnium Fidelium defunctorum in Capellâ, et domibus prædictis juxta Ordinationem ipsius Walteri inde faciendam, celebrandas, et faciendas in perpetuum.

"T. Rege.
" Apud Westm.
6 die Febr."

II.

"BULLA URBANI PAPÆ.

"URBANUS Episcopus Servus Servorum Dei, Dilectis Filiis, Priori, et Conventui novæ Domus, Matris Dei, prope Londonias, Ordinis Cartusiensis, Salutem et Apostolicam benedictionem.

"Exhibita nobis pro vestra parte petitio continebat, quod dudum fælicis recordationis Clementi Papæ Sexto, Prædecessori nostro, exposito, quod quondam Walterus de Manny, Miles, Cameracensis Diæcesis, tempore quo mortalitas hominum vigebat in partibus Anglicanis, locum, seu fundum quendam prope Londonias acquisiverat, quem de licentiâ Ordinarii, in Cæmeterium pro Sepulturâ Pauperum, dedicari, et capellam in eodem fundo ædificari fecerat, opere sumptuoso: in quo Collegium 12 capellanorum, et unius qui præesset iisdem, ordinare de bonis propriis, et sufficienter dotare disposuerat; ac eidem Prædecessori supplicato, ut eidem militi fundandi et dandi Licentiam hujusmodi concedere dignaretur: Idem Prædecessor Episcopo Cantuarensi, et Episcopo Londinensi, non expressis nominibus, vel eorum alteri, dando per suas Literas Facultatem, Collegium juxta Ordinationem utriusque, vel alterius ipsorum, de Perpetuis Capellanis, vel Ministris usque ad

dictum vel alium minorem numerum, prout eidem militi videretur ; ac Persona, quæ eidem Collegio præesset faciendum in dictâ Capellâ, fundandi tamen dote sufficienti dictæ Capellæ, de bonis ipsius militis, primitùs assignata, jure Parochialis Ecclesiæ, et cujuslibet alterius semper salvo, ad Instantiam ejusdem militis duxerat concedendum. Ac Insuper uniendi, ea vice eidem Collegio instituto prius et dotato, tria Beneficia Ecclesiastica in Regno Angliæ consistentia, quorum fructus centum librarum Sterlingorum summam, secundum taxationem decimæ, non excederunt, ad cujuscunque Patronatum spectantiæ, Patronorum ad id consensu accedente, prout in iisdem Literis ejusdem Prædecessoris plenius continetur: Et demum prout eadem Petitio subjungebat, bonæ memoriæ Michael Episcopus Londinensis, et idem Miles, prædicto Collegio nondum instituto, Conventum duplicem Monachorum Ordinis Cartusiensis in loco prædicto mutato proposito dicti Militis, fundaverunt. Quare nobis humiliter supplicare fecistis quatenus iisdem Archiepiscopo et Episcopo, similem uniendi domui seu conventui vestro Beneficia Ecclesiastica cum curâ, vel sine curâ, ad summam ducentarum librarum Sterlingorum, secundum taxationem Decimæ ascendentia, in dicto Regno consistentia ; ad quorumcunque ; etiam Laicorum patronatus pertineant, dummodo Patronorum ad id accedat assensus, et ipsa Beneficia dictam summam non excedant, facultatem concedere dignaremur : Nos igitur, vestris in hac parte Supplicationibus inclinati, Venerabili Fratri Archiepiscopo Cantuariensi uniendi hac vice, duntaxat authoritate Apostolicâ, Ecclesias Parochiales, seu Beneficia Ecclesiastica, ad quorumcunque, etiam Laicorum, Patronatus pertinentia, dummodo Patronorum ad id accedat assensus, et jus Patronatus post unionem vobis remaneat, ac eorum fructus, Redditus, et Proventus ducentarum librarum Sterlingorum, secundum taxationem decimæ, valorem annuum non excedant, dictosque Priorem et Conventum, vel Procuratores suos eorum nomine, post unionem hujusmodi, cedentibus vel decedentibus Rectoribus ipsorum, et Beneficiorum, qui tunc fuerint, vel alias Beneficia ipsa quomodo-

cunque dimittentibus; in Beneficiorum ac jurium, ac pertinentiarum prædictorum corporalem possessionem inducendi, et defendendi Inductos, amotis quibuslibet detentoribus ab iisdem, ac faciendi ipsis Priori et Conventui, de ipsorum Beneficiorum Fructibus, redditibus, proventibus, congruas portiones ad ipsius Archiepiscopi vel Ordinarii arbitrium (super quo ipsius Archiepiscopi et Ordinarii conscientiam oneramus) taxandas; ex quibus si sint Ecclesiæ Parochiales, perpetui Vicarii per Priorem, qui erit pro tempore, et conventum dictæ domus, ad Beneficia eadem præsentandi, commode sustentari, jura Episcopalia solvere, et alia iis incumbentia onera sustentare: Contradictores Authoritate nostrâ, appellatione postposita, compescendo, non obstantibus si aliquis super provisionibus sibi faciendis de hujusmodi vel aliis Beneficiis Ecclesiasticis in illis partibus, Speciales vel Generales, Apostolicæ Sedis, vel Legatorum ejus Literas impetravit, etiamsi per eas ad inhibitionem, reservationem, et decretum, vel alias quomodolibet, sit processum: Quas Literas et Processas habitos, et quos per eos post unionem hujusmodi haberi contigerit, ad dicta Beneficia volumus extendi. Sed nullum per hoc iis quoad assecutionem aliorum beneficiorum prejudicium generari, et quibuslibet Privilegiis, Indulgentiis, et Literis Apostolicis, Generalibus et Specialibus, quorumcunque tenorum existant, per quæ præsentibus non expressa, vel totaliter non inserta effectus earum impediri valeat quomodolibet, vel differri, et de quibus quorumque totis tenoribus habenda sit in Literis nostris mentis specialis, plenam et liberam tenore præsentium potestatem concedimus.

"Datum Romæ.

"Apud Sanctam Marinum trans Tybèrim pridie Idus Decembris, Pontificatûs nostri Anno primo."

III.

The following Poem was written by a Carthusian Monk on the Miracle which was the cause of the foundation of the Order.

"Siste viator, et hos oculis percurrito versus,
Mira leges, cuivis exhorrescenda, salutis
Cui fit cura suæ, Historiâ testata fideli;
Fors vitæ his ratio melior sumetur agendæ.

"Anno octogeno supra mille, atque secundo,
Parisiis; Doctor pietatis nomine clarus,
Doctrinæque; simul, moritur: mox funus honore
Justo quo fieret, quisquis celebratior urbe
Tota erat, huc adiit: intentis omnibus una
Funebri officio; defunctus vertice paulum
Sublato e feretro, clarâ tristique profatur
Voce: 'Dei justo sum Judicio accusatus.'
Obstupuere animis oculisque, atque auribus omnes,
Quippe ad inauditum, tamque admirabile monstrum.

"Proin statuunt corpus tumulandum luce sequenti,
Quâ multo affluxit populus numerosior, ortâ;
Sollicita attoniti nimirum corda tremore.
Rursum effertur humo condendus mortuus, Ecce
Erecto est sursum capite hæc in verba loquutus:
'Justa Dei de me dudum sententia lata est.'
Jam magis atque magis cunctis horrescere mentes,
Corda pavere magis novitatis nescia miræ.
Alterum et usque diem conservandum esse cadave
Consulto placuit, populus quo confluit omnis:

Indocti, docti, juvenesque, senesque, puellæ,
Matronæque graves, merito rumore stupendo
Exciti, officium jam Funebre tertio adornant.
Stant cuncti, arrectique comas, artusque trementes,
Cum prope putre caput jam attollitur altius, atque
Flebiliter tremula prorupit voce supremum :
'Justo judicio Christi sum condemnatus.'
Demum inopina viri tam docti, tamque probati
Damnati, cunctos valde sententia terret,
Incertos quid agant, desperantesque remittit
Nonnullos, multa, aiunt, Judicium Dei abyssus.
Bruno vir eximius Doctrina et Religione,
Consternatus eo, qui omni admirabilis urbi
Exstiterat vivus, qui se quisque alter Olympo
Esse videbatur dignandus, judice Christo,
Damnato, rationem aliam disquirere vitæ
Festinat : comites alii sex se associarunt ;
Deserit ex templo populumque, urbemque frequentem ;
Post ad eremitæ casulam devenit, ab illo
Judicii horrorem æterni qui evadere possit,
Scitatur ; mox is respondet verba Prophetæ,
'Ecce elongavi fugiens loca sola habitavi,
Omnes unus amor statim succendit Olympi ;
Itur ad Hugonem, qui erat inter Episcopus omnes
Unus amore Dei flagrans, populique salutis
Commissi cura, noctesque diesque fatigans.
Quid veniant paucis exponunt ordine verbis,
Secessum votis orant ardentibus aptum.
Multa Diœcesi illius loca inhospita nôrant,
Desertoque vacare foris habitacula montes.
Audit vota lubens, facilisque precantibus ultro
Una abit in montem, cui adhuc Carthusia nomen,
Viderat is siquidem pridem per somnia Christum,
Ædificare sibi pergratam his montibus ædem :

Seque huc stellarum septem splendente ducatu
Accersi : proin hic communi protenus ære
Tecta viris, Templumque Deo properata locantur.
Hic bonus Hugo a Deo versatur, sæpe libensque,
Ut crebro officii monitus discedere, nolens,
Invitus sane, Brunone urgente, relictas
Cogatur pasturus oves, ita Sancta placebat
Consuetudo hominum superis devota seorsum.

" Jure ergo Duos parili celebramus honore,
Ut Carthusiaci veneranda exordia cætus :

" Qui dedit hos versus, saltem hoc mercedis habeto,
Lector uti dicas, pia mens in pace quiescat."

IV.

" SAPPHICUM CARMEN

" SEBASTIANI BRANT, LL. DOCTORIS, DE LAUDE ORDINIS CARTUSIANI.

" Spiritus Sancti mihi gratiam da
Summe cælorum moderator o rex,
Ordinis laudes valeam sonare
Cartusiani.

" Ecquis ad vitam levius beatam,
Quisve secure, citiusve tendit ?
Tutius quis nam sua fata anhelat
Cartusiano ?

"Bruno tu felix merito fereris,
Qui viam latam fugiens sinistræ,
Arripis dextram, prior atque; factus
Cartusianus.

"Abdito quærens sociis receptis
Ut loco degas, eremum legebas,
Hortus insignis duce te rigatur
Cartusianus.

"Spernis hæc mundi, bona quæ putantur:
Præteris cleri tumidos honores:
Quos queas plures habuisse, factus
Cartusianus.

"Tu sacri juris fueras peritus:
Paginæ sanctæ docilis magister:
Charus et multis, nihili ista pendis
Cartusianus.

"Inter amfractus, dubiasque; mundi
Semitas: arctam peregre capescis
Et vitam certam propere insequutus,
Cartusianus.

"Addo quod Papam variatque; pompas
Curiæ temnens: Calabros adisti,
Hos doces normam, struiturque; turris
Cartusiana.

"Nullus obstabat labor aut gravamen,
Quo minus semen jaceret salutis,
Corda fœcundans, bonus iste miles
Cartusianus.

" Bruno tum demum venerande claudis
Ultimam vitæ, peragisque ; metam :
Pace transmigrans superas ad aulas
Cartusianus.

" Regulam linquis fatis eminentem
Patribus multis placidam sacratis
Pontifex summus probat et decorat
Cartusianos.

" Arce nec celsa potuit latere
Civitas, lumen modio tegi nec :
Crescit, et passim procul auctus ordo
Cartusianus.

" Non rigor quondam Scythiæ, aut Canopi
Accolis major, Nitriæve montis :
Quam fervent casti modo, sobriique ;
Cartusiani.

" Hactenus nunquam fluvio perenni
Deserit fontis veteris saporem,
Degener nunquam fuit ordo visus
Cartusianus.

" Vos odor Christi bonus, aggregatus
Ex cœnobitis et anachoretis,
Plane Baptistam tamen æmulantes
Cartusiani.

" Mundus haud dignus fuit, ut teneret
Abditos cellis eremum colentes,
Pellibus cinctos capreis, melotis,
Cartusianos.

"Lugeant quamvis spatio momenti,
Et licet semen jaciant gementes,
Attamen læti veniunt maniplis
Cartusiani.

"Inclytos fructus parit et suaves
Arbor, hanc vitem probat hortulanus,
Palmites quæ fert viridantis uvæ
Cartusiano.

"Sabbata et fœdus Domini tenetis,
Estis eunuchi Domini volentes,
In domo vobis locus est herili
Cartusiani.

"Unicus tecti tugurique ; custos,
Pervigil passer, meditans columba,
Et pelicanus, eremi colonus
Cartusianus.

"Turtur o Christi speciose, mœrens
Tu gemis sponso viduate charo,
Fronde non curas viridi cubare
Cartusiane.

"Respuis quicquid jubeat voluptas,
Balneum vitas, teneros amictus,
Carnibus vesci fugis, abstinendo,
Cartusiane.

"Ipse non quæris hominum diem, nec
Arrogas laudes populi caducas,
Gloriæ spernis stimulos inanes
Cartusiane.

" Unius flocci patriam, parentes,
Liberos, fratres, facit et sorores,
Atque ; fortunæ bona cuncta temnit
Cartusianus.

" Sæculi sordes fugit et prophanat
Et suam vitam, nihil ista curat,
Dulce nil Christo sine, nil amœnum
Cartusiano.

" Qui jugum lætus teneris ab annis
Pertulit, solus sedet et tacebit,
Se super gaudet fore se levatum
Cartusianus.

" Veste procedit cito nuptiali
Obviam sponso, manibus nitentes
Lampades gestans, oleo decoras
Cartusianus.

" Excubat, longas meditatur horas,
Crastinæ nullus labor est diei,
Quidve manducet, bibat aut fruatur
Cartusianus.

" Insuper carnem violant domando
Incolunt cellas, vigilant, precantur,
Abstinent, corpus macerant flagellis
Cartusiani.

" Unius jussum tolerant Prioris
Quicquid mandat, peragunt volentes,
Præcipit si quid gravius, facescunt
Cartusiani.

" Rarior casus, facile indè surgunt,
Parvulos petræ propere atterendo,
Baltheo lumbos, veneremque ; stringunt
Cartusiani.

" Id quod elongans facit hos subire
Claustra deserti fugiunt, manentes,
Milites Christi lachrymis vacando
Cartusiani.

" Sint licet plures populo ferentes
Pabulum, pauci faciunt, sed eheu
Quæ docent solus opere ista monstrat
Cartusianus.

" Recte felicem, penitus beatum
Teque perfectum, sine labe, dicam,
Jam vale nostri memor ordo sancte
Cartusiane."

V.

" HENRICI GLAREANI CARMEN INSIGNE, DE INSTITUTIONE ORDINIS CARTUSIENSIS.

" Insolitum, sed grande tamen cunctisque, tremendum,
Judicium in terris prodidit ecce Deus.
Doctrina vitaque ; simul clarissimus olim,
Doctor obit funus maxima pompa colit.
Dumque ; sacerdotum solemnia personat ingens
Turba, caput feretro protulit ille suum.

Voceque; terribili sese (est res mira) professus,
Justo accusatum judicio esse Dei.
Exanimisque, iterum, finita hac voce recedit,
Obstupuere omnes ac timuere nimis.
Quare aliam statuere diem qua corpus humetur,
Adfuit hic sapiens, inspiciensque; simul.
Dumque; alius mirans, alii nova gesta recenset,
Exurgens iterum, subdidit ista dolens.
Justo lata Dei de me est sententia nostri
Judicio, his dictis vita repente fugit
Obriguere omnes, dubiique; ad verba sequentem
Usque; diem servatum ossa tegenda viri
Fama volat, dives, pauper, juvenesque, senesque
Accurrunt: funus jam sepelire parant.
Tunc alto mœstoque; simul clamore profatur,
Justo damnatus judicio ipse fui.
Hinc Bruno sex suasis sociis, deserta petivit,
Ductor ad hoc arctum religionis iter.
Quos prius in somnis septem per sidera Hugoni,
Dignatus Deus est prodere Pontifici.
Qui Cartusiacos montes his cessit amice,
Inclyta nunc quorum sanctaque; fama viget."

VI.

A SLIGHT omission occurs in our description of the seal, the first two words of the legend being left out. With the deficiency supplied, it will read thus :—

S: Com'bne: Dombs: m'ris: Dei:
ord: cartbs: Londoniens'.

VII.

"AN ACT OF PARLIAMENT GRANTED TO THOMAS SUTTON, ESQUIRE, TO ERECT AN HOSPITAL AT HALLINGBURY IN ESSEX, &c.

"HUMBLY beseecheth your Majesty, your loyal and dutiful subject, THOMAS SUTTON of Balsham, in the county of Cambridge, Esquire, That it may please your most excellent Majesty, and the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Commons in this present Parliament assembled, to enact, ordain, and establish, And be it enacted, ordained, and established by the authority aforesaid, That in the town of Hallingbury, otherwise called Hallingbury Bouchers, in the county of Essex, there may be builded and erected (at the cost and charges of your Suppliant) one meet, fit, and convenient House, Buildings, and Rooms, for the abiding and dwelling of such a number of poor people, men and children, as your Suppliant shall name, limit, and appoint to be lodged, harboured, abide, and be relieved there; And for the abiding, dwelling, and necessary use of one Schoolmaster and Usher to instruct the said children in reading, writing, and Latin and Greek Grammar, and of one divine and godly Preacher to instruct and teach all the rest of the same House in the knowledge of God and his word, And of one Master to govern all these persons of, in, or belonging to the same House; And that the same shall and may be called the Hospital of King James, founded in Hallingbury, in the county of Essex, at the humble petition, and at the only costs and charges of THOMAS SUTTON, Esquire; And that the Right Reverend Father in God, Richard, now Archbishop of Canterbury, and his successors Archbishops there, Thomas Lord Ellesmere, Lord Chancellor of England, and such as after him shall succeed

to be Lord Chancellors or Lord Keepers of the Great Seal of England, for and during the time they shall so continue or be in the same office, Robert Earl of Salisbury, Lord High Treasurer of England, and such as after him shall succeed to be Lord Treasurers of England, for and during the time they shall continue or be in the same office, the Reverend Father in God, Launcelot, Bishop of Ely, and his successors, Bishops there, Richard, Bishop of Rochester, and Dean of the Cathedral Church of Westminster, and his successors of and in the same Deanery of Westminster, Sir Thomas Foster, Knight, one of the Justices of your Majestie's Court of Common Pleas usually holden at Westminster, Sir Henry Hobart, Knight, your Majestie's Attorney-General, John Overall, Doctor of Divinity, Dean of the Cathedral Church of Saint Paul in London, and his successors, Deans there, Henry Thursby, Esquire, one of the Masters of your Majestie's Court of Chancery, Thomas Fortescue, Thomas Paget, Geffrey Nightingale, and Richard Sutton, Esquires, John Lawe and Thomas Browne, Gentlemen, and such others as shall be from time to time for ever hereafter chosen and nominated in and to the places and steads of such of them as shall decease by your Suppliant during his life, And after his decease by the most part of them which then shall be Governors of the said Hospital, to be and succeed in and to the place and places of him and them deceasing, shall and may be the Governors of the said Hospital, and of the members, goods, lands, revenues, and hereditaments of the same, at all times hereafter for ever; And that the same Governors and Hospital shall for ever hereafter stand and be incorporated, established, and founded in name and in deed a body politique and corporate, to have continuance for ever, by the name of the Governors of the Hospital of King James, founded in Hallingbury, in the county of Essex, at the humble petition, and at the only cost and charges of THOMAS SUTTON, Esquire, and that they the said Governors may have a perpetual succession, and that by that name they and their successors may for ever hereafter have, hold, and enjoy the manors,

lordships, messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments hereafter mentioned, without any licence or pardon for any alienation of them, or any of them, and without any licence of or for mortmain, or any other law or statute to the contrary notwithstanding, that is to say, your Suppliant's manors and lordships of Southminster, Norton, Little Hallingbury, alias Hallingbury Bouchers, and Much Stanbridge, in the county of Essex, with all their and every of their rights, members, and appurtenances whatsoever, And also all those your Suppliant's manors and lordships of Buslingthorpe and Dunsby, in the county of Lincoln, with their and either of their rights, members, and appurtenances whatsoever, And also all those your Suppliant's manors of Salthorpe, alias Saltrop, Chilton, and Blackgrove, with their and every of their rights, members, and appurtenances, in the said county of Wilts, And also all those your Suppliant's lands and pasture-grounds called Blackgrove, containing by estimation two hundred acres of pasture, with the appurtenances, in Blackgrove and Wroughton, in the said county of Wilts, And also all that your Suppliant's manor of Mihenden, otherwise called the Manor of Mihunden, in the parishes of Wroughton, Lydgerd, and Tregoce, in the said county of Wilts, And all that your Suppliant's manor of Elcombe, and the park called Elcombe Park, in the said county of Wilts, And all that your Suppliant's manor of Wattlescote, otherwise called Wigglescote, otherwise called Wiglecete, otherwise called Wikelscete, in the county of Wilts, And all that your Suppliant's manor of Wescote, otherwise called Wescete, with the appurtenances, in the said county of Wilts, And also all those your Suppliant's lands and pastures, containing by estimation one hundred acres of land, and threescore acres of pasture, in Wiglescote and Wroughton, in the said county of Wilts, And also all that your Suppliant's manor of Uffcote, with the appurtenances, in the said county of Wilts, And all those your Suppliant's two messuages, and one thousand acres of land, two thousand acres of pasture, three hundred acres of meadow, and three hundred acres of

wood, with the appurtenances, in Brodehinton, in the said county of Wilts, And also all those your Suppliant's manors and lordships of Campes, otherwise called Comps, otherwise called Campes-Castle, otherwise called Castle-Camps, scituate, lying, being, and extending in the counties of Cambridge and Essex, or in either of them, or elsewhere within the realm of England, And also all that your Suppliant's manor of Balsham, in the county of Cambridge, with all and singular the rights, members, and appurtenances thereof whatsoever, And also all that your Suppliant's messuage and lands scituate and being in the parishes of Hackney and Tottenham, in the county of Middlesex, or in either of them, with their and either of their rights, members, and appurtenances whatsoever, which said messuage was lately purchased of Sir William Bower, Knight, and the lands at Tottenham, now or late in the tenure or occupation of William Benning, Yeoman, And also all and singular the manors, lordships, messuages, lands, tenements, reversions, services, meadows, pastures, woods, advowsons, patronages of churches, and hereditaments of your Suppliant whatsoever, scituate, lying, or being within the said counties of Essex, Lincoln, Wilts, Cambridge, and Middlesex, or any of them, with all and every their rights, members, and appurtenances whatsoever, And also all your Suppliant's letters-patents, indentures, deeds, evidences, bonds, and writings concerning the premises, or any of them, and all such conditions, warranties, vouchers, actions, suits, entries, benefits, and demands as shall or may be had by any person or persons upon, or by reason of them, or any of them, except those your Suppliant's manors or lordships of Littlebury and Hadstock, in the said county of Essex, and except all your Suppliant's lands, tenements, and hereditaments in Littlebury and Hadstock aforesaid, or in either of them; And that the said Governors and their successors by the same name shall and may have power, ability, and capacity to demise, lease, and grant their possessions and hereditaments, and every of them, and to take, acquire, and purchase, and to sue and be sued, and to do, perform, and exe-

cute all and every other lawful act and thing, good, necessary, and profitable, for the said incorporation, in as full and ample manner and form, to all intents, constructions, and purposes, as any other incorporations, or body politique or corporate, fully and perfectly founded and incorporated, may do; And that the same Governors, and their successors for the time being, may have and use a common seal for the making, granting, and demising of such their demises and leases, and for the doing of all and every other thing touching or in any wise concerning the said incorporation, in which seal shall be engraven the arms of the said THOMAS SUTTON, your Suppliant: And also that it may be further enacted by the authority aforesaid, and be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That your Suppliant during his life, and the said Governors and their successors for the time being, or the most part of them, after his decease, shall and may have full power and lawful authority to break, alter, and change the said seal; And that your said Orator during his life, and the said Governors and their successors for the time being, or the most part of them, after his decease, shall and may have full power and authority to nominate and appoint, and shall and may nominate and appoint, when and as often as he and they shall think good, such person and persons as he and they shall think meet, to be Master, Preacher, Schoolmaster, Usher, poor men, poor children, and officers of the said Hospital; And when any of them, by death, resignation, deprivation, or otherwise, shall become void, shall and may, within one month next after such avoidance, by writing under their said common seal, nominate and appoint one or more learned, godly, discreet, and meet men and persons to be Master, Preacher, Schoolmaster, Usher, poor men, poor children, and officers in the places of them and every of them so deceasing, resigning, or otherwise becoming void; And that, in case the said Governors and their successors for the time being, or the most part of them, shall not within one month after such avoidance make such nomination and appointment as aforesaid, that then,

and so often, and in every such case, from and after the decease of your said Orator, it shall and may be lawful to your Majesty, your heirs and successors, by your letters-patents under the Great Seal of England, to nominate and appoint some meet, godly, and learned men in and to the places void by such default of the said Governors and their successors for the time being, or the most part of them as is aforesaid; And that it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Master, Preacher, Schoolmaster, Usher, poor people, poor children, and officers of the said Hospital to remain, assemble, be, and cohabit together in the said House, Buildings, and Hospital: And that it may be further enacted by the authority aforesaid, and be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That your said Suppliant during his life, and that the said Governors and their successors for the time being, or the most part of them, after his decease, shall and may have full power and authority, under the said common seal, to make, ordain, set down, and prescribe such rules, statutes, and ordinances, for the order, rule, and government of the said Hospital, and of the said Master, Preacher, Schoolmaster, Usher, poor men, poor children, and officers, and their successors, and for their and every of their stipends and allowances, for or towards their or any of their maintenance and relief, as to your said Suppliant during his life, and the said Governors and their successors for the time being, or the most part of them, after his decease, shall seem meet and convenient, And that the same orders, rules, statutes, and ordinances so by him, them, or any of them made, set down, and prescribed as aforesaid, shall be and stand in full force and strength in law, the same not being repugnant nor contrary to your Majestie's Prerogative Royal, nor to the laws or statutes of this your Majestie's realm of England, nor to any ecclesiastical canons or constitutions of the Church of England then in force and use; And that your Suppliant during his life, and the said Governors and their Successors for the time being, or the most part of them, and such of them as your Suppliant shall thereto appoint and nominate,

shall and may, after the decease of your said Suppliant, have full power and authority to visit the said Hospital, and to order, reform, and redress all disorders and abuses in and touching the government and disposing of the same, And further to censure, suspend, and deprive the said Master, Preacher, Schoolmaster, Usher, poor men, poor children, and officers for the time being, and every or any of them, as to him and them shall seem just, fit, and convenient, So always that no visitation, act, or thing, in or touching the same, be had, made, or done other than by your Suppliant during his life, or the said Governors and their successors for the time being, or the most part of them, after his decease, or by such of them as your Suppliant shall thereunto nominate and appoint: And also, that it may be further enacted by the authority aforesaid, and be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said Preacher and Minister of the Word of God, which shall be placed in the said Hospital to and for the uses and purposes aforesaid, from time to time hereafter, shall and may enter into, have, hold, and enjoy the rectory and parsonage of Hallingbury aforesaid, in and to his own proper use and behoof, for and during so long time as he shall be Preacher and Minister there, without any other presentation or admission, institution or induction, And that no lease shall hereafter be made of the said parsonage, or of any part or portion thereof, other than such as shall determine and end when and as soon as any such person as shall be the Preacher or Minister of and in the said Hospital, when the same lease shall be made, shall decease or resign, leave or be put out and removed from his said place of Preacher or Minister of and in the said Hospital, Saving always and reserving to your Majesty, your heirs and successors, and to all and every other person and persons, bodies politique and corporate, their heirs and successors, other than your Suppliant and his heirs, and the person and persons from whom the same were purchased and their heirs claiming only as heirs, all such estate, right, title, condition, claim, possession, rents services, commons,

demands, actions, remedies, recoveries, terms, interests, forfeits, commodities, advantages, and hereditaments whatsoever, which they or any of them shall or may have, or of right ought to have, of, in, to, or out of the premises, or any of them, or any part thereof, as if this Act had never been had or made, other than fine or fines of or for any alienation of the premises, or any part or parcel thereof, and other than respits of homage, or fines for non-payment of respit of homage, at any time hereafter to be demanded, and other than title and right of liberty or liberties to enter into the same, or any of them, for or by reason of any statute heretofore made for, concerning, or against any alienation or mortmain, prout per eundem actum inter alia plenius apparet."

VIII.

"THE EXEMPLIFICATION under the Great Seal of England of the ACT OF PARLIAMENT for Confirmation of the HOSPITAL OF KING JAMES, founded in CHARTER-HOUSE, in the County of Middlesex, at the humble Petition and only Costs and Charges of THOMAS SUTTON, ESQUIRE, and of the Possessions thereof.

"Carolus, Dei gratiâ Anglie, Scotie, Francie, et Hibernie Rex, Fidei Defensor, &c., omnibus ad quos præsentes litere pervenerint, salutem: Inspeximus quoddam breve nostrum de Cerciorand' e Curia Cancellarie nostre nuper emanand. unacum quoddam retorn. in dorso ejusdem brevis fact. in Filaciis dicte Cancellarie nostre de recordo residend. in hæc verba, Carolus, Dei gratiâ Anglie, Scotie, Francie, et Hibernie Rex, Fidei Defensor, &c., dilecto nobis Henrico Elsyinge Armiger°, Clerico Parliamentorum nostrorum, salutem: Volentes certis de causis Certiorari super tenore

cujusdam Actus Parliamenti nostri apud civitatem nostram Westm', decimo septimo die Martii, ultimo præterito inchoat', et ibidem usque vicesimum sextum diem instan. mensis Junii tent', ac deinde usque ad et in vicesimum diem Octobris, proxime sequen. prærogat. intitulat', An Act for the establishing and confirming of the foundation of the Hospital of King James, founded in Charter-House, in the county of Middlesex, at the humble petition and only costs and charges of THOMAS SUTTON, Esquire, and of the possessions thereof. Tibi precipimus quod tenorem Actus predict. cum omnibus illum tangend. nobi. in Cancellariam nostram sub sigillo tuo distincte et aperte, sine dilatione mittas et hoc breve T. meipso apud Westm' xxviii° die Junie, anno regni nostri quarto Cesar. Ra. Executio istius brevis patet in scedula hinc annexat' H. Elsyinge Cler' Parl. Inspeximus etiam predict. scedulam eidem brevi annexàt' in Filaciis dict. Cancellarie nostre de Recordo similiter residen. in hæc verba, In Parliamento inchoat' et tent' apud Westm', decimo septimo die Martii, anno regni serenissimi et excelentissimi Domini nostri Caroli, Dei gratiâ Anglie, Scotie, Francie, et Hibernie Regis, Fidei Defensor', &c., tertio et ibidem continuat' usque in vicesimum sextum diem mensis Junii, tunc propter sequen. communi omnium Dominorum tam spiritualium quam temporalium, et communium consensu, et Regis Majestatis assensu (inter alia) fancitum, inactitatum, et stabilitum fuit hoc sequens statutum, An Act for the establishing and confirming of the Hospital of King James, founded in Charter-House, in the county of Middlesex, at the humble petition and only costs and charges of THOMAS SUTTON, Esquire, and of the possessions thereof: cujus quidem statuti tenor sequitur in hæc verba, viz.

"Whereas our late Soveraign Lord, King James of blessed memory, at the humble suit of THOMAS SUTTON, late of Balsham, in the county of Cambridge, Esq., deceased, by his Highness' letters-patents under the Great Seal of England, bearing date the two and twentieth day of June, in the ninth year of his Majestie's

reign of England, did give and grant unto the said THOMAS SUTTON full power, licence, and lawful authority to erect and establish at or in the late dissolved Charter-House, besides Smithfield, in the county of Middlesex, an Hospital and Free School in such sort as in and by the said letters-patents is expressed, and did further by the same letters-patents nominate, ordain, assign, constitute, limit, and appoint certain persons in the same letters-patents named to be Governors of the lands, possessions, revenues, and goods of the said Hospital; and did by the same letters-patents incorporate the said Governors and their successors to be a body politique and corporate, to have continuance for ever, by the name of the Governors of the lands, possessions, revenues, and goods of the Hospital of King James, founded in Charter-House, within the county of Middlesex, at the humble petition and only costs and charges of THOMAS SUTTON, Esquire; and did further by the same letters-patents give licence to the said THOMAS SUTTON, to give, grant, and assure to the said Governors the mansion-house, commonly called Charter-House, besides Smithfield, in the said county of Middlesex, and divers and sundry other manors, messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments mentioned in the said letters-patents, as in the said letters-patents more at large appeareth. And whereas the said THOMAS SUTTON, minding the performance of the said charitable work, by his indenture of bargain and sale, bearing date the first day of November in the ninth year aforesaid, and enrolled in his said late Majestie's High Court of Chancery, did, according to the said licence to him in that behalf given, for the consideration in the same indenture mentioned, give, bargain, sell, grant, confirm, and convey to the said Governors of the lands, possessions, revenues, and goods of the Hospital of King James, founded in Charter-House, in the county of Middlesex, at the humble petition and only costs and charges of THOMAS SUTTON, Esquire, and to their successors for ever, the said mansion-house, commonly called Charter-House, besides Smithfield, in the said county of Middlesex, and divers and sundry other manors, mes-

suages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments in the same indenture mentioned and expressed, upon especial trust and confidence, that all and singular the rents, issues, revenues, commodities, and profits of all and singular the said manors, houses, lands, tenements, and hereditaments should be for ever truly, faithfully, and wholly distributed, converted, and employed to and for the maintenance and continuance of the said Hospital and Free School, and other the charitable uses in the said deed indented mentioned, as by the said deed indented more at large appeareth. And whereas, since the death of the said THOMAS SUTTON, one Simon Baxter, the heir of the said THOMAS SUTTON, hath attempted and endeavoured to impeach and overthrow the incorporation and foundation of the said Hospital and the endowments thereof, and so to obtain and get to himself the manors, lands, tenements, and hereditaments that were the said THOMAS SUTTON'S, and by him conveyed to the Governors of the said Hospital for maintenance of the poor there; howbeit the said heir drawing the same in question in his said Majestie's Courts of King's Bench and Chancery, and the case being adjourned by the then Justices of the King's Bench into the Exchequer Chamber, after solemn argument and deliberate advice of all the then Justices of both Benches, and Barons of the Exchequer, it was clearly resolved, that the said foundation, incorporation, and endowment of the said Hospital was sufficient, good, and effectual in the law, and judgement was thereupon given accordingly in the said Court of King's Bench, and also a decree agreeing with the said judgment was had in the said Court of Chancery. Upon consideration whereof, and for that the said foundation and endowment doth daily maintain fourscore poor men, some maimed in the wars, some undone by shipwreck and misfortune on the seas, and forty poor scholars, with a Master, Preacher, Teachers, and attendants, and other officers, in very ample manner, with good and sufficient allowance in all things, It is most humbly desired, in the behalf of the Governors and poor people of the said Hospital, that it may be enacted by the King's most ex-

cellent Majesty, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, and be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said house, called the late dissolved Charter-House, besides Smithfield, and all the said houses, edifices, buildings, orchards, gardens, lands, tenements, and hereditaments within the scite, circuit, and precinct of the same, was, is, and shall be for ever hereafter an Hospital in deed and in name, and is and shall be called by the name of the Hospital of King James, founded in Charter-House, within the county of Middlesex, at the humble petition and only costs and charges of THOMAS SUTTON, Esquire, And that such of the said Governors named or mentioned in the said letters-patents as are yet living, together with such others now living as have sithence been named or elected, or mentioned to be elected into the room or place of such of them as are since dead, or are removed, or have relinquished their places, and are now esteemed Governors, now are, and they and their successors for ever hereafter shall be and continue, and shall be adjudged, deemed, and taken to be, a body corporate and politique, by the name of the Governors of the lands, possessions, revenues, and goods of the Hospital of King James, founded in Charter-House, within the county of Middlesex, at the humble petition and only costs and charges of THOMAS SUTTON, Esquire, and by that name shall have, and may have and enjoy, all and singular such and the like capacity, power, and ability, to all intents, constructions, and purposes, as any other corporation lawfully incorporated may or ought to have: And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said Governors, and their successors for the time being, or the most part of them, from time to time, and at all times hereafter, as to them or the most part of them shall seem fit and convenient, shall and may have full power and authority, by writing under their common seal, to make, ordain, set down, and prescribe, as occasion shall require, such rules, statutes, and ordinances, as they shall from time to time, and at all times, think

fit, as well for and concerning the naming and electing of such person and persons as shall succeed into the place and room of any the said Governours, when and as often as any of them shall dye or be removed from such place or places of Governour or Governours, or voluntarily shall relinquish their places, as also for and concerning the election, order, rule, and government of the Master, Preacher, Schoolmaster, Usher, poor men, poor children, and all other members, officers, or servants of the said Hospital, in their several places, offices, and rooms, and for their and every of their stipends and allowances; And that the same rules, orders, statutes, and ordinances so from time to time to be made, set down, and prescribed as aforesaid, shall be and stand in full force and strength in law, and be executed in all things according to the true intent and meaning thereof, under the several pains, forfeitures, and penalties as shall be expressed and contained in the same ordinances, statutes, and rules respectively: Provided always, that the said rules, ordinances, and statutes, or any of them, be not repugnant or contrary to the laws or statutes of this realm of England, nor against the purport or true intent of the recited letters-patents; And be it enacted and established by the authority aforesaid, That every person that shall from henceforth be elected a Governor of the said Hospital, shall, before he exercise the place of a Governor, take the several oaths of supremacy and allegiance, which any two others of the said Governours for the time being shall have power and authority by this Act to administer unto them; And that the Master from henceforth to be elected shall, before he exercise or take any benefit of the said place, take the said several oaths of supremacy and allegiance, and shall also take an oath, that neither he, nor any other for him, with his privity, allowance, or consent, hath given, or shall give, directly or indirectly, any money, or other gratuity or reward, for or in respect of the having and enjoying of the said place, all which said oaths to be taken by such Master any two of the said Governours for the time being shall have power and authority by

this Act to administer; And that the Preacher, Minister, Schoolmaster, Usher, officers, and poor men, and every of them from henceforth to be elected and admitted, shall, before he exercise or take benefit of any such place, take the said several oaths of supremacy and allegiance; And shall also take an oath, that neither he, nor any other for him, with his privity, allowance, or consent, have given, or shall give, directly or indirectly, any money, or other gratuity or reward, for or in respect of the having or enjoying of the said place; All which said oaths by the said Preacher, Minister, Schoolmaster, Usher, officers, and poor men to be taken, any one of the said Governors, and the said Master for the time being, shall have power and authority by virtue of this Act to administer: And be it further enacted and established by the authority aforesaid, That the said Governours and their successors shall and may for ever hereafter have, hold, and enjoy, according to the purport, true intent, and meaning of the said indenture of bargain and sale, the said Hospital, house, and all buildings, gardens, courts, orchards, and backsides thereto belonging, and all and singular the manors, messuages, lands, tenements, liberties, franchises, and hereditaments by the aforesaid letters-patents by the said indenture of bargain and sale given, granted, conveyed, and assured, or meant, mentioned, or intended in or by the said letters-patents or indenture to be given, granted, conveyed, and assured, to the said Governours against our Sovereign Lord the King's Majesty, his heirs and successors, and against all other person and persons, of whom the said Hospital, house, manors, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, or any of them, were holden at the time of the said indenture made, and against their heirs and issues, notwithstanding any title accrewing for or by any alienation in mortmain; And also against all and every other person or persons of whom the said THOMAS SUTTON did purchase the said Hospital, house, manors, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, or any of them respectively, and against their heirs, issues, and assigns; And also against all and every other

person and persons claiming, or that shall claim, any estate, right, title, or interest of, in, or unto the said Hospital, manors, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, or any of them, by, from, or under any person or persons of whom the said THOMAS SUTTON did purchase the same, unless such other person or persons do pursue their title, claim, or interest by way of action or lawful entry within ten years after the end of this present session of Parliament, saving to the King's Majesty, his heirs and successors, all such estate, right, title, and interest as his Majesty had, or might have had unto any the said manors, lands, tenements, and hereditaments before the said indenture made, other than for or by reason of any alienation in mortmain; And saving to all and every other person or persons, bodies politique and corporate, and their heirs and successors (other than the heirs of the said THOMAS SUTTON, and other than such person and persons from whom the said THOMAS SUTTON purchased the said Hospital, house, manors, lands, tenements, or hereditaments, or any of them, their heirs, issues, and assigns, and persons claiming by, from, or under them respectively, and other than such person and persons as shall claim the title of alienation in mortmain of any of the said manors, lands, tenements, and hereditaments), all such estate, right, title, claim, custome, interest, and demand whatsoever, as they or any of them have, or shall have, in as large and ample manner and form, to all intents and purposes, as if this Act had never been had nor made: And be it further enacted and established by the authority aforesaid, That the said Governors and their successors shall be, from and after the end of this present session of Parliament, for ever wholly and utterly disabled in law to make, do, levy, or suffer any act or acts, thing or things, whereby or by means whereof the said Hospital, house, manors, lands, tenements, or hereditaments, or any part of them, or any of them, shall or may be aliened, assured, given, granted, demised, charged, or in any sort conveyed, or come to the possession of our said Soveraign Lord the King, his heirs or succes-

sors; And that all alienations, assurances, gifts, grants, leases, charges, and conveyances whatsoever, from and after the end of this present session of Parliament, to be done, suffered, or made to our said Soveraign Lord the King, his heirs or successors, by the said Governors or their successors, of or out of the said Hospital, house, manors, lands, tenements, or hereditaments, or of or out of any part or parcel of them, or any of them, shall be, from and after the end of this present session of Parliament, utterly void and of none effect, to all intents, constructions, and purposes, any former law, statute, act, ordinance, or other matter or thing to the contrary notwithstanding: And be it further enacted and established by the authority aforesaid, That the said Governors and their successors, and every of them, be also from henceforth for ever wholly and utterly disabled in law to make, do, levy, or suffer any act or acts, thing or things, whereby or by means whereof the said Hospital, house, manors, lands, tenements, or hereditaments, or any of them, or any part of them or any of them, shall or may be aliened, assured, given, granted, demised, charged, or in any sort conveyed, to any person or persons, bodies politique and corporate, other than leases and demises by indenture of the said manors, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, and every or any of them (other than the said Hospital, house, orchards, gardens, backsides, or any of them, or any part of them or any of them now used for the habitation or use of or for the Master, Preacher, Schoolmaster, Usher, poor Scholars, and poor people of the said Hospital, or any of them), for the term of one and twenty years, or under, in possession and not in reversion, or for one, two, or three lives, or for any number of years determinable upon one, two, or three lives in possession and not in reversion, and whereupon such yearly rent or more shall be reserved to the Governours of the said Hospital and their successors, during the continuance of every such lease, as is now reserved upon any demise thereof, or otherwise the true yearly value thereof, and other than grants by copy of court-roll according to the

customs of the several manors respectively; Provided, nevertheless, that it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Governors and their successors to grant reasonable and convenient annuities, rents, or fees to such person or persons as shall be officers, Ministers, or needful attendants concerning the affairs of the said Hospital only for life or at will, so as the number of the officers, Ministers, or needful attendants be not increased above the number which now is, as fully and amply as they should or might have done, as if this Act had never been had or made; Provided always, and be it enacted, that this Act, or anything hereinbefore contained, shall no way extend to give any title to the said Hospital in or unto the mansion-house now in possession of the Right Honourable Dudley Lord North, or of his assigns, at or near the east end of the said Hospital, nor unto any of the buildings, edifices, courts, gardens, orchards, or grounds thereunto belonging, or therewith used or enjoyed, nor unto any other the messuages, tenements, or hereditaments of the said Lord North being within or near the scite or precinct of the said Hospital, but that it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Lord North, his heirs, tenants, and assigns, for ever hereafter to hold and enjoy against the Governours, Master, and other the owners or possessors of the said Hospital in the Charter-House, now, and for the time being, the said mansion-house and premises, and all ways and passages by cart or otherwise, easements, waters, water-courses, channels, pipes, conduits, cocks, liberties, profits, and hereditaments, to the same or any of them belonging, or therewith or with any of them now used and enjoyed, or the which by the true meaning of any grant, covenant, clause, or agreement contained in one deed of feoffment made by Edward Lord North unto Sir William Peter, Knight, and others, bearing date the sixth day of November, in the fifth year of the reign of the late Queen Elizabeth, and in one other deed made by Roger late Lord North and others to the Right Noble Prince Thomas late Duke of Norfolk, bearing date the last day of May, in the seventh year of the reign of the said

late Queen Elizabeth, were meant and intended to belong unto, or to be enjoyed with the said mansion-house, or any other the said messuages, tenements, or hereditaments of the said now Lord North, according to the true meaning of the said several deeds; And that it shall and may be lawful, at all times hereafter, to and for the said Dudley Lord North, his heirs, tenants, and assigns, and all others inhabiting and possessing the said mansion-house, or any other the said messuages, tenements, or hereditaments of the said Lord North, for themselves, their servants and workmen, to have free ingress and regress into and from the orchards, gardens, or other places of the said Hospital, where it shall be needful to survey, repair, cleanse, amend, and new make the said pipes, conduits, cocks, channels, and water-courses, and all other pipes, conduits, cocks, channels, and water-courses that hereafter shall be erected or placed within the precinct of the said Hospital for the conveying of water unto the said mansion-house, or other the messuages, tenements, or hereditaments of the said now Lord North, or any of them, and to that purpose to subvert and digg up the soil of the said orchards, gardens, or other places of the said Hospital, where it shall be needful; Provided also, and be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, that this Act, or anything therein contained, shall not in any wise extend unto the mansion-house of the Right Honourable Elizabeth, Viscountess of Maidstone, scituate and being in Charter-House Church-yard, near unto the said Hospital, nor to any the buildings, out-houses, gardens, or grounds therewith used, or thereto pertaining, nor to any mansion-houses, buildings, or grounds therewith used of any other person or persons within or near the precinct of the said Church-yard or Hospital, and not conveyed, or mentioned to be conveyed, by the said THOMAS SUTTON to the said Governours by the said indenture of bargain and sale; But that it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Viscountess of Maidstone, and all and every other person and persons whatsoever, to hold and enjoy the said several mansion-houses and premises, therewith

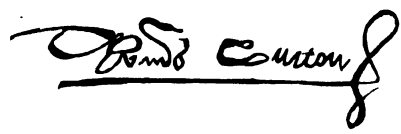
used or thereto pertaining, together with all ways and passages with carts or otherwise, and all liberties, profits, easements, water and water-courses, pipes, cocks and passages for water, and liberty to digg, cleanse, amend, and new make such pipes, cocks, and water-courses, as fully and as amply as if this Act had never been had nor made. Ego Henricus Elsyinge, Armiger, Clericus Parliamentorum, virtute brevis dicti Domini nostri Regis de certiorando mihi direct', et his annexat', certifico superius hoc scriptum verum esse tenorem Actus Parliamenti supradicti in eo brevi mencionat'. In cujus rei testimonium sigillum nomenque meum apposui atque subscripsi, Dat' secundo die Julii, anno regni dict' Domini nostri Regis Caroli quarto.—H. Elsyinge, Cler' Parl. Nos autem separales tenores brevis et scedulæ prædict. ad requisition' Gubernatorum terrarum, possessionum, revencionum, et bonorum Hospitalis prædict. duximus exemplificand' per presentes. In cujus rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes, Teste meipso apud Westmonasterium, decimo octavo die Julii, anno regni nostri quarto.

"Cesar Car.

"Examinat' per nos { Rob. Riche & Edw. Clarke, } Clericos.

"Irrotulat' et Rotul' Patent' Cur' Cancellar' Domini Regis Caroli, infra script' de anno regni ejusdem Regis Angliæ, &c., quarto."

We give, as an interesting addition to our illustrations, an Autograph of Thomas Sutton.



IX.

The following is an Extract from a Letter in the "Sadler Correspondence," in the Library of Trinity College, Cambridge.

Remarking upon Sir Edward Coke, it is said, "He was offered a large sum to have betrayed his trust in Sutten's Hospetall; but it is well known, when all the rest of the trustees drew back, how he stood in the gap, and confermed his gift, at which King James was not well pleased," &c.

X.

It was at the house of Edward Cressett, Esquire, Master of Charter-House in 1650, that the celebrated Valentine Greatrakes, the touch-doctor, attempted to cure a Pensioner of diseases in the limbs.

He was born in Ireland, at Affane, in the county of Waterford, in 1628. He fancied that he was gifted with the power of curing every disease by touch. In Ireland success is said to have attended his experiments, and many persons are alleged to have been cured by this miraculous remedy. In England, however, he was not so fortunate; either his gift had left him, or the force of imagination in his patients was wanting. Failing in his attempt to cure the Charter-House Pensioner, a pamphlet appeared against him, which he answered by an enumeration of all his wonderful cures, in a letter addressed to the learned Boyle, with the testimonies of several eminent and worthy persons.

XI.

THE SCHOOL LIST.

CAPTAIN, *Gatty.

VI. FORM.

Ballance.
Boyle.
*Dewar.
Douglas.
Hall.
Hannam, I.
Hills.
Le Bas.
Parnell.
Perceval, I.
Robinson, I.
Saunders, I.
Stone, I.
Wallace.
Watts.
*Whateley.
Young, I.

V. FORM.

Atwood.
Battiscombe.
Bedford.
Bland, I.
*Bland, II.
Boyd.
Bramley, I.
Bramley, II.
Codrington.
Collins.
Corbett.
Cresswell, I.
Cuppage, I.
*Dicken.
*Drake, I.
*Floyd, I.
Gardner.
*Green.
Griffith.
Haggard, I.
Hale, I.
Hale, II.
Helme.
Hilliard.
Irving.
Johnston.
Legge, I.
*Locker.
Lowder.
Parrott.
Paterson.
*Pearson, I.
Pritchard.
Sargeaunt, I.
Saunders, II.
Sutherland, I.
West.
*Wetherall.
Wood.
Young, II.

IV. FORM.

*Batten.
Beddome.
Birch, I.
Bonner.
Bradford.
*The Hon. Will. Byron.
Church.
Clements.
*Dawson-Damer, I.
*Drake, II.
Espinasse, I.
Hawkins.
Hope-Vere.
Kelly.
*Millard.
Moore.
Nowell.
Perceval, II.
*Robinson, II.
Samson.
Sargeaunt, II.
Saunders, III.
Stone, II.
*Stopford, I.
Upton.
Walker.
*Williams.
Wigg.
Wrangham.

SHELL.

*Anderson.
Barnes, I.
Birch, II.
*Blomfield.
Clarke, I.
Clay.
*Coles.
Cooper.
Dowbiggin.
*Dyneley.
*Fisher, I.
Gibbs, I.
Haggard, II.
Halcombe.
Hannam, II.
Jones.
*Lewis.
Miles.
Mills.
Morgan, I.
Murray.
Oswald.
Pearse.
*Pearson, II.
Ryder.
Skey, II.
Smith.
*Spiller.
Stevens.
Stopford, II.
*Wylde.
Sir William Young, Bt.

III. FORM.

Barnes, II.
Barnes, III.
Bayliff, I.
*Belli.
Chapman.
Cresswell.
*Cunynghame.
Daniell.
*Dashwood.
Dundas.
*Fonblanque.
*Fox.
Gibbs, II.
Gilbert.
Hanson, I.
Hanson, II.
Henniker.
Jones, II.
Perceval, III.
*Randolph.
Rugg.
Saunders, IV.
Skey, I.
*Sullivan, I.
Young, IV.

II. FORM.

*Barrow.
Beasley.
Damer, II.
*Dumaresque.
*Des Vœux.
Espinasse, II.
Gibbs, III.
Hale, III.
Hawker.
Legge, II.
Milligan.
Morgan, II.
Neate.
Nicholson.
Pearson, III.
Rhodes.
Richmond.
Sullivan, II.
*Venables.
Ward.

I. FORM.

*Allen.
Bayliff, II.
Butler, I.
Drummond.
Fisher, II.
*Masfen.
Morgan, II.
Sadler.
Turner.

PETTIES.

Bowen.
Butler, II.
Clarke, II.
*Cuppage, II.
Floyd, II.
Irvine, I.
Irvine, II.
Perceval, IV.
Sutherland, II.

XII.

Charter-House was formerly supplied with water from a conduit at Islington. At the Rolls Chapel is the following :— "℞ concessit Edw. North Mil' domum et scitum nuper Priorat' Carthus' London, ac etiam caput et originalem fontem unius canalis sive aquæductus situat' in quodam campo in parochia de Islyngton, voc' Condyte Field."

The conduit (of which the above is a representation) was rebuilt by the executors of Thomas Sutton, who, it will be recollected, was a benefactor to the highways of the parish of Islington. It bore the date 1641, and upon it were sculptured the arms and initials of Sutton. No vestige of it now remains.

Finis.

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